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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXI NO. 129 BOMBAY FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

OBSCURE PEER TO BE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

Out Of The Gloaming.

While both Roosevelt and MacDonald are busy solving economic problems and bringing back prosperity by making speeches, Anglo-India does it by spilling ink.

* * * *

Bombay is again prosperous says Bori Bunder and foreign cloth is booming. Indian merchants are all disgusted with the Congress, for has not Baldwin told them that the Congress is not India?

* * * *

For the last dozen years the same paper was telling us that Prosperity was making a bee line for Bombay, what with the Ordinances and Hartals and Commissioner's orders for opening shops, etc.

* * * *

Now it has really come back to Bombay like a thief in the night and nobody knows anything about it, not even the merchants. But it must be true since it is all in print.

* * * *

There will be general relief in India that, though Sir John Eimon is opposed to air bombing of desert and mountain tribes to make them respect the tax collector, he is not going to resign his job. Instead he is taking rest. —to give his conscience time to readjust itself perhaps.

* * * *

It will also give him time to prepare a formula. We shall be presented, no doubt, with an explanation about quantitative and qualitative bombing which will explain everything.

* * * *

Nazis are furiously at work relieving unemployment. They created some employment first by driving the Jews out of their jobs and the country. Now it is the women's turn—the deluded admirers of "Handsome Adolphe"! They are to be dismissed from their posts and coerced to marry.

* * * *

With suitable subsidy the Brown Shirts ought to do very well as prospective husbands, and perhaps Hitler may make a modest beginning himself, since we have not yet heard of the many virtues and qualities of Frau Hitler.

* * * *

Last year Hitler and his crew were nowhere, but this year they are to find an honourable place in the German "Who's Who". Jews and Communists according to their "importance in national affairs" are also to be enshrined in this Book of Heroes. Obviously Hitler will have to suppress it.

* * * *

"The transportation policy must be stopped and the remaining men should be brought back to India, so that the conditions of jail might be amenable to public influence", etc., writes a local paper, angry at the death of another prisoner who died of pneumonia.—"a natural cause" now for Andamans prisoners.

* * * *

But why such a hurry? And why should they be brought back to India at the cost of the taxpayer? it won't be necessary. The whole problem will solve itself. Helpful Nature will come to the rescue of the authorities.

* * * *

"I believe there is a deficiency of genuine pictures of anti-British demonstrations, just as there is a shortage of genuine accounts of Police excesses in India" said Sir Samuel. But he need not be downhearted? The deficiency is being made up by his agents in Bengal.

* * * *

American bankers are a wonderful lot. They are beating their own record. Morgans have revealed—under pressure—one more list of favoured buyers of stock all of them powerful politicians. We know now how they get and keep their power.

* * * *

America has a Monroe Doctrine for her financial vassals in Southern Continent. These "Republics" have only one over-lord, and that is the Wall Street financier, who can send armies and navies for their conquest and if necessary permanent occupation.

* * * *

In the old days money-lenders were at the beck and call of armies, for the kings could draw their teeth, or put out their eyes, or put them on the rack. But now the boot is on the other foot. It is the money-lender who orders Presidents, Cabinet Ministers and Admirals and Generals.

* * * *

"We shall regulate your accounts in such a manner, obviating all loop-holes, as Income-tax officers may have no scope for raising difficulties." This is the service that will be done for you for a small consideration of course, by a Calcutta association, combining philanthrophy with business.

DEPUTIES COME TO FISTICUFFS

Wild Scene In Irish Parliament

Criticism On Land Revenue Administration & Its Sequel

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

DUBLIN, June 1.

Fisticuffs between deputies followed criticism on the land commission administration in the Dail, in which Mr. Dillon of Centre Party alleged that Mr. Aiken, Minister for Defence, had dismissed a land inspector owing to political prejudice.

FURIOUS EXCHANGE OF WORDS.

Mr. Dillon said that a friend of the Fianna Fail party was pitchforked into the job, whereupon a furious exchange of words broke out and challenges were thrown across the boor for deputies to settle the quarrel outside.

WILD SCENE IN LOBBY.

Later, when the deputies emerged from the lobby there was a wild scene. Deputies of rival parties grappled and hit out at each other. The Captain of Guard and other deputies eventually restored order.

TORY DIE-HARDS TO DEFEND INDIA

British League Formed With Lloyd And Churchill As Vice-Presidents

LONDON, June 1.

It is officially announced that an Indian Defence League has been formed under the Presidency of Viscount Sumner.

The Vice-President include Lord Lloyd, Viscount Fitzalan, Col. Howe, Lord Carson, Mr. Winston Churchill, the Duke of Westminster, Sir Claud Jacob, Sir H. Page-Croft and the Marquess of Hartington.

No occasion had so far arisen for the Government to consult the Dominions regarding the future constitution of India, declared Sir Samuel Hoare, replying in the House of Commons to Sir Alfred Knox. Sir S. Hoare added that he did not expect that such an occasion would arise.——Reuter.

MURDERED WHILE ASLEEP

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 1.

Information reached here that Mustak Hussainkhan a wealthy malguzar of Hoshangabad district was murdered while asleep at Sohagpur.

He was a receipient of several medals and a sword of honour from the Government.

Investigation is proceeding.

ZEMINDAR HANDCUFFED

Villagers' Timely Arrival Secures His Release

PESHAWAR, June 1.

Five armed Afridi dacoits, one of whom has since been identified as a notorious outlaw, wearing police turbans and carrying handcuffs, which they had robbed from two police men, last evening looted a zamindar near Killai Kandu village (Nowshera) and robbed him of Rs. 80.

The zemindar was then handcuffe and the Afridis demanded of him a ransom of Rs. 500, otherwise threatened to execute him. Some villagers arrived on the scene and intervening on his behalf secured his release.—A.P.

LONDON, June. 1.

The following are the probables for Oaks:—

Arethusa (Gordon Richards); Artistic (Frickaby); Betty (Dick); Brown Betty (Childs); Celestial City (Cliff Richards); Chatelaine (Fox); Coin of the Realm (Harry Wragg); Fur Tor (Jones); Gerrards Cross (Brennan); Katherine Roet (Gethin); Shela-na-Gig (H. Beasley); Solfatara (Steve Donoghue); Star of England (Nicall) Versicle (Weston).—Reuter's Special.

SUCCESSOR TO SYKES

Baron Brabourne Appointed Governor Of Bombay

SIMLA, June 1.

The following Communique has been issued:—

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Baron Brabourne to be the Governor of Bombay, in succession to His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, when the latter vacates his office.—A. P.

WHO IS BRABOURNE?

Fourth Baron, (cr. 1880), Cecil Marcus Knatchbull, Hugessen was born on 27 Nov ember 1863. He was son of 1st Baron and Anna Maria. In 1898 he married Helena who (died in 1919) Had one son educated at Eton, Cambridge, B.A., 1st class classics and University scholar, 1886; Eton and Cambridge Cricket XI,; Barrister, Inner Temple 1890.

Publications: The Political Evolution of the Hungarian Nation. Heir: S. Hon. Michael Herbert Rudolf Knatchbyll, q.v. Clubs: Carlton Beefsteak.

ALWAR CHIEF TO SAIL ON 12TH

Does Not Know Himself How Long He Is To Be Kept From State

(From Our Own Correspondent).

SIMLA, June 1.

Very little is known regarding the conditions on which the Maharaja of Alwar left his State. A prominent Alwar Official, who arrived here to-day from Mount Abu will probably be seeing the Maharaja of Patiala at Chail near Simla.

It appears that even the Maharaja of Alwar does not know how long he would be away from the State and what allowance he would receive during his absence. The Maharaja is sailing from Bombay by s.s. "Victoria," the Italian boat, on the 12th June, with one of his Maharanees and accompanied by Pundit Narayan Bihari, his Private Secretary, who had gone with him to foreign countries, and possibly also, Rao Raja Amar Singh.

The Nawab of Bhopal, who left Simla yesterday, is said to have taken little interest in the case of the Maharaja of Alwar. The Maharaja of Alwar will proceed straight to London and stay at Hyde Park Hotel and later may stay near lake areas of Scotland. His personal staff will be very limited. Enquiries in Simla show that his allowance may not exceed Rs. 3 lakhs.

As for the situation in Alwar, all is quiet, and Mr. Wylie is practically cleansing augeans stable and putting the financial position of the State in order with schemes of retrenchment resolutely in the forefront.

FRONTIER VILLAGE TO PAY FINE

Alleged Breach Of Tranquility Act

PESHAWAR, June 1.

A Gazette Extraordinary Notification states that, whereas the Governor-in-Council is satisfied that certain inhabitants of the village Jallozai (Nowshera) have acted in a manner prejudicial to public revenues by breaking the headstone of Colonel McDonald's tomb at Jallozai, now the Governor-in-Council sanctions the imposition of a fine of Rs. 450 on the said village under Section 23-1 of the Frontier Tranquility Act.—A.P.

JAPAN'S BID FOR WORLD MARKET

British Big Business Raises Alarm

PLEA FOR CONCERTED ACTION AGAINST COMPETITION

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 1.

Growing uneasiness caused by the Japanese competition in world markets is reflected in a report to the Board of Trade by a special Investigating Committee of the Federation of British Industries.

The report estimates that fifteen to twenty million people will be added to Japanese population in the next twenty to thirty years and only a fraction of it can be fed out of Japanese domestic resources.

It is, therefore, inevitable that Japanese competition will become increasingly intense. It is stressed that Japan is using every means in her power to undersell her competitors. Artificial silk and cotton textiles are not the only British manufactures to be affected.

The Committee finds that there is also increasing Japanese competition in heavy chemicals, electric lamps, cycles, buttons, zip fasteners, cement, rubber boots and shoes.

The Committee advocates concerted action to safeguard British interests.

25 ZEMINDARS ARRESTED

Sequel To Alleged Obstruction Of Police Party.

SHAIKHURPURA, June 1.

Twenty-five Sikh Zemindars of village Sharifpur have been arrested and challaned under Section 224/225 read with Section 147 for alleged obstruction of police party.

It is alleged that a posse of police constables had gone to a village with a warrant for the arrest of a certain individual when the accused surrounded the police and prevented them for taking away the arrested individual.—A. P.

MORE JAPANESE MILLS FOR INDIA ?

Butler Says He Has No Information.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 1.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hales drew attention to the Indian Customs Duty of 37½ per cent on motor cycle parts instead of 30 and requested the Government to instruct making an allowance of 7½ per cent retrospectively in view of the serious dislocation of the business. Mr. Butler replied that he had no information and promised to make inquiries.

Admiral Campell asked "Has any communication been received from the Government of India about the Japanese efforts to establish mills and factories in India?".

Mr. Butler replied "I have no information."

He promised to obtain information.

LATEST FOR "JOINT"

SIMLA, June 1.

The Punjab and Northern India Chambers of Commerce have been invited to send Rai Bahadur P. Mukerjee in order to tender evidence before the Joint Select Committee.

Rai Bahadur Mukerjee who is an ex-President of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce sailed last week, reaching London on 7th June to press before the Committee for representation of Chambers in the Federal Legislatures.—A. P.

TAGORE & BOSE INVITED

International Conference On India To Meet In October

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

The next International Conference on India under the auspices of the International Committee for India (of which the Secretary is Madam Horup) will be held at Paris towards the end of October

Dr. Demarquette has been appointed organiser of this Conference.

The following have been invited as speakers at the Conference:—Professor Einstein, Rabindranath Tagore, Subhas Bose and Bertrand Russell.

The Conference will be held under the flag of the International Committee for India in collaboration with all other Associations working for the cause of India.

FOG ACCOUNTS FOR COLLISION

Three Members Of Crew Lost In Elbe?

CUXHAVEN, June 1.

Dense fog accounted for severe collision on the Lower Elbe between a Union Castle liner Guildford Castle (8,000 tons) and motorship Stentor (6,600 tons) of the Holt Shipping Company, Liverpool.

All of Guildford Castles 37, passengers, majority of whom were engaging in pleasure cruise took to boats and were rescued but it is feared that three members of the crew are lost.

No casualties occurred on board the Stentor.

Guildford Castle is in a perilous condition, and Stentor is being towed to Hamburg.—Reuter.

CHITTAGONG, May 29.

The District Magistrate addressed another gathering at the Saroatali school compound explaining the recently promulgated order on Hindu "Bhadrolok" youths. Identity cards will be issued for the town area from the District Intelligence Branch Office. It is understood that gazetted officers will be deputed to different centres in the defined area for issuing cards.—A. P

INDIA NEEDS PROTECTION

Patel On Why Delegates Should Oppose Tariff Truce

VIENNA INDIAN PARTY MEETING

Subhas Bose's Plea For Commercial Contact With Europe

VIENNA, June 1.

Despite Doctors' orders not to leave their beds in the Sanatorium, Mr. Vithalbhai Patel and Mr. Subhas Bose attended the Indian Party meeting, the first of its kind in Austria, arranged by the Hindustan Academical Association of Vienna to meet the Indian Delegation to the International Chamber of Commerce.

"REAL INDIANS."

Mr. Patel presiding said that these Delegates were the real Indians, whereas those of the International Conferences were nominees of Foreign Governments.

Mr. Subhas Bose also spoke.

He said that, although India was signatory to Peace Treaty through Indian representatives, nominees of foreign Government, he hoped that the delegates would oppose the tariff truce, because India needed protection for her infant industries.

BASIS OF WORLD PEACE.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose declared that India had realised that if she wanted freedom she must give up isolation. He hoped that commercial contact with Europe would pave the way to a deeper understanding which alone was the basis of world peace.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 1.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Runciman said he had received a reply to his suggestion for conversations between British and Japanese industrialists as regards competition in overseas markets. The reply was receiving consideration, but he was not yet in a position to make statement.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

BURMA REPRESENTATIONS TO HOARE.

LONDON, June 1.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Morgan Jones, Sir Samuel Hoare said that, he had received a document from the Burma Anti-Separationist Parties including a statement signed by 44 members of the Council, claiming that they would have voted for the resolution tabled by two leaders of the Anti-Separationist group if the issue was brought to vote.

He had also received from the Government of Burma, a summary of what took place. The report made it clear that the Anti-Separationist members evaded all the opportunities openly offered to them to bring the matter to a clear decision by the usual methods of either moving their motion as amendment or moving a closure.

The Government did not find it possible to accept ex parte statement regarding what might have happened as a clear decision of the Legislative Council.—Reuter.

SMALL POWERS REVOLT.

GENEVA, June 1.

In the disarmament discussions to-day majority of little States revolted against preparations for the second reading of the convention being left in the hands of a Bureau which they feared would mean a caucus of big powers. The President offered personally to watch small Powers interests. Apart from objections from Holland and Switzerland, a number of speakers enthusiastically agreed to "leave it to Arthur."—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.——The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.——The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a B.Sc. or Inter-Science or B.Ag., preferably with teaching qualifications, and a Matric with Marathi and Drawing qualifications essential. Applications stating age, qualifications and minimum salary expected should reach the Chairman, Education Society, Sadashivgad, N. Kanara before 5th June, 1933. Education Society's Office, Sadashivgad (592).

Wanted a Mathematics and a History Graduates each on Rs. 60 to 70 per mensem. One able to teach physics and chemistry will be preferred. Apply stating full qualifications to The Headmaster, Coronation High School. Mangrol. (583).

Wanted all to learn complete Shorthand, Touch Typewriting, Rs. 20. Success Guaranteed Standard Typewriter Co. opposite Petit Library. (597).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Let Residential quarters of two and three rooms bath room and kitchen and shops at Carnac House, Carnac Road. Well situated. Apply in person to the Agent, Mr. A. F. deSa. (595).

45. DOCTORS & NURSES.

Wanted an L.C.P.S. or L.M.P. lady doctor for State service—probation for six to twelve months. Apply stating qualifications, past experience, minimum salary expected and other terms, if any, to the Medical Officer, Jaisalmer State, Jaisalmer. (6752).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Kala-Bhavan Technical Institute, Baroda—Information about its Courses of Study—Kala-Bhavan, Baroda, is the Central Technical Institute, maintained by the Baroda State. It provides Diploma Courses of Instruction in 1. Mechanical Engineering, 2. Electrical Engineering, 3. Civil Engineering, 4a. Dyeing, Bleaching and Textile Printing, 4b. Chemical Technology of Soaps and Oils, 5. Weaving Technology, 6. Architecture, 7. Painting, and 8. Photo-engraving Process. The Diploma Courses No. 3, 4a, 4b. 5 and 8 are of three years' duration: the remaining ones extend over four years. Of these the Courses No. 1 and 2 include within this period two terms of outside workshop practice. In all the subjects named above, Certificate Courses are also provided. These are taught in Gujarati, the local vernacular. In the School of Commerce alone a two years' Certificate Course is given in English. All the Diploma Courses are conducted in English, and for admission to any of them a student should have at least passed the University Matriculation Examination. Most of the Departments are placed under Professors with foreign-training and experience. For study in any of the Diploma Courses, the six-monthly tuition fee is Rs. 25 for Baroda State subjects and Rs. 37-1|2 for all others. For the Certificate Courses Rs. 15 per term is charged from Baroda State subjects and Rs. 25 from all others. The next Working Session will commence on Monday, 26th June, 1933. Applications together with a non-returnable application fee of Rs. 2 will be received upto 10th June. A prospectus may be obtained by applying with one anna stamp for postage to the Assistant Office Superintendent, Kala-Bhavan, Baroda. (6749).

61. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Rs. 5 only. Golden Chance. New Harmonium for Rs. 30. Please remit Rs. 5 at once with names of 5 persons and addresses who are prepared to get urgently new Harmonium accordingly F. O. R; nearest station. New Harmonium Agency, Ferozepore City. (584)

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, and Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Readers of this news have taken chance by our yesterday's free tip in which our expectation of 920 has come correct. Never miss opportunity. Yet our two certain forecasts of to-day and to-morrow. Fee nominal, time 2 to 7 p.m. daily. Apply Real Cotton Corporation. 493, Mistry Building, 1st floor, opp. Edward Cinema, Kalbadevi Road. Bombay. (596).

General Cotton Reporters—Our expectation 920 on Wednesday came out entirely correct. To-day our figure is a dead certainty. We shall teach the way of finding two figures free, to those who desire to learn our special system of finding one certain figure in Rs. 10 which never fails in any week. Master Building, Bazargate Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 26376. (600).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch Per Insertion
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

S. S. GINYO MARU.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 1st instant from Japan via wayports and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 3. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Public Notice

The Union Bank of India, Ltd.

LOST OR MISLAID.

Allotment letter and Receipt No. 1322 for 210 shares Nos. 73696 to 73905 of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., standing in the name of Sadashiv Rajaram Desai & Co., is lost or mislaid. Anybody having any claim against it should intimate to the above Bank within one month from the date hereof after which duplicate will be issued.

(Sd.) SADASHIV RAJARAM DESAI & CO.

599

Cawnpore Municipality

REPORT.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Water Meters of Rotory Inferential type with paddle wheels will be received by the Chairman, Municipal Board, Cawnpore, upto 3 p.m. on the 30th June, 1933, at the Municipal Office Cawnpore, in conformity with the specifications enunciated in Schedules A and B and subject to terms and conditions embodied in a separate memo. copies of which can be obtained from the Superintendent, Water Works, Cawnpore. Each tender is to be accompanied by the receipt of security deposit of Rs. 300 to be credited with the Cawnpore Municipal Treasury, on or before the 30th June, 1933.

The Chairman does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender or to assign reasons for rejection.

S. N. TIWARY,
Executive Officer.

Dated. Cawnpore.
The 30th May, 1933.

6762

Removal Notice

By this Public are hereby informed that the Office of Chief Agents for Bombay Presidency of The Pioneer Mutual Benefit and Friend-In-Need Society, Ltd., Madras, has been removed to 339, Alice Building, Top floor, Hornby Road, Bombay, Fort, from 1st June, 1933.

PATHAK & CO.,
Chief Agents.

6760

Dissolution of Partnership

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the Partnership existing between myself and Bhagwandas Ramdas Mehta, of Messrs. Bhagwandas Ramdas & Co., has been dissolved from this, the first day of June, 1933.

I. B. PATHAK,
Proprietor, Pathak & Co.
339, Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

6759

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "INSTALLATION WORK" are invited from reliable firms for the electric installation work of the District Council Offices, Amraoti Camp. Particulars of work, and the special terms of contract can be ascertained from the Office of the District Engineer Amraoti Camp. The rough estimated amount of the works is Rs. 5,000. The undersigned will receive tenders upto the forenoon of the 15th August, 1933, and the rates quoted should remain current upto 30th September, 1933. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for his action.

(Sd.) S. Y. PATIL,
Chairman,
District Council, Amraoti.

Amraoti Camp.
24/5/33.

6744

AUCTION SALES

VORA & CO.

Telephone No. 23500.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of valuable furniture of Mr. E. Jackson and others on (SUNDAY) 4th inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea-Face, next to Vianelli's Restaurant, of Jacobine and plain furniture, Tilting Chesterfield and drawing room suits, show cases, English safe, steel cabinet, hand and foot Singer Machine, Cabinet Gramophone, Harmonium, A. C. Fans, Electric Chandeliers, Wardrobes, Jacobine dining table and chairs, glasswares, etc.

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF ALL PLOTS OF VACANT LAND AT ISMALIA VILLAGE NEAR JOGESHWARI.

Messrs. The Kanara Goud Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd., will under instructions from the Registrar Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, Poona, sell by Public Auction all vacant plots Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 11, 19, 20, 21 and 22 on SUNDAY, the 4th day of June, 1933, at 3-30 p.m. Standard Time, measuring about 549, 563, 513, 807, 961, 846, 1056, 1157, 1365 square yards respectively situated at Ismalia Village in South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District on the premises.

For other particulars and conditions of sale please apply at the office of the Society at Jogeshwari.

The CARLTON

LAST TWO SHOWS.
AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

Unanimously acclaimed as the BEST PICTURE OF THE WEEK!

NORMA SHEARER
FREDRIC MARCH
LESLIE HOWARD
IN

"SMILIN' THROUGH"

Also a COLORTONE REVUE

FROM TO-MORROW.

GARBO THE GREAT
IN HER LAST PICTURE
"AS YOU DESIRE ME"
WITH
ERIC VON STROHEIM

THE EXCELSIOR

LAST DAY TO-DAY
AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.

GENE GERRARD
IN
'MY WIFE'S FAMILY'

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	T	Arrive	Leave
Hakozaki Maru	10,500	..	@ 12 June
xGinyo Maru	9,000	1 June	13 June
*Genoa Maru	6785.	17 June.	2 July.
Hakusan Maru	10,500	..	@ 10 July
*Tottori Maru	5973.	30 June	13 July
Haruna Maru	10,500	..	@ 25 July
*Bengal Maru	5396	18 July	2 August
Katori Maru	10000	.....	@8 August

*Limited passengers Japanese food.
x Calls at Colombo. @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Colombo Leave	Marseilles. Arrive
Kashima Maru	10,000	8 June	26 June
Yasukuni Maru	12,000	19 June	6 July

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU.

Tatsuta Maru	17,000	21 June	
Asama Maru	17,000	5 July	

KOBE-SEATTLE Via VANCOUVER

Heian Maru	11,600	24 June	..
Hikawa Maru	11,600	17 July	

Subject to alteration without notice.

For particulars re Freight and Passage please apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Cox's Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279;
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

WHITE LEPROSY

Surely Cured in one Day.

A guarantee may be given for returning the double price in case of failure. Price per box Rs. 2|8.

SRI KRISHNA CHANDRA,
No. 1, P.O. Katrisarai (Gaya).

THE REJUVENATION

AN AUTHORITATIVE OPINION OF THE BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF KALEFLUID ON THE HUMAN ORGANISM, BY A MEDICAL PROFESSOR

"In my opinion, KALEFLUID is a powerful medicinal agent. It is quite inoffensive, is a tonic and strong aid to the reconstruction and it gives their lost energy back to men while it completely recharges the life forces of the constitution and strengthens the nervous system.

I have already used KALEFLUID with success in three cases. The first was a case of precocious senility, the patient being aged about 60. After the first bottle of KALEFLUID this man was able to take up work again like a young man and he considered himself completely rejuvenated. The two others were cases of essential impotence, both young men, who were quite cured of their infirmity and are now blessing the name of the inventor of this excellent remedy, Dr. M. KAIRIS, Professor in the University of Athens."

Let KALEFLUID accomplish its wonderful work of regeneration on your physical and mental constitution! See the colour come back into your pale cheeks, your body become firm and healthy and your muscles harden, mind and brain become clear. All pains, weakness and nervous depression disappear rapidly, life takes on a different hue, you begin to enjoy living once again and very soon you will enter again into the charmed circle of youth and health.

KALEFLUID has been awarded five Grands Prix, Five Grandes Medailles d'Or in Paris, London, Brussels, Rome and Florence. It is on sale in PARIS, at LABORATOIRE DU KALEFLUID, 49, Rue Balagny PARIS, and in BOMBAY, from KEMP and Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Queen's Street.

Ask for the explicative booklet free of charge.

HYDROCELE

Frovakal Oil Rs 2. The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis, Hernia, etc. Application removes pain at once and removes size and weight soon. A single trial will convince KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal).

SERVANTS OF UNTOUCHABLES SOCIETY

Good Progress Made By Gujerat Branch

The following are excerpts from the six monthly report of the Gujrat Provincial Branch of the Servants of the Untouchables Society which was formed in the middle of October last, with Mr. A. V. Thakkar as the President.

It was then decided to organise ten district centres for organising in the province of Gujarat. Nine such centers have been organised so far.

For the first two months attention was directed to publish cheap literature for the removal of untouchability. About 37 pamphlets numbering 19 lakhs of copies in all have been printed for free distribution and propaganda. Attempts have been made to distribute these pamphlets to the caste Hindus through the agency of the centre and sub-centres.

In a general meeting of the Board held in the middle of January a special committee was appointed to devise means to start uplift work.

Thirteen scholarships amounting to Rs. 51 p.m. have been sanctioned.

Books, slates, pens, soaps and clothes have been given to primary school boys on various occasions.

Sixteen day and night schools are being given monthly aid amounting to Rs. 123 p.m.

A sum of Rs. 345 has been sanctioned for three wells for Harijans.

Five students have been given their matriculation examination fees amounting to Rs. 85.

Arrangements have been made at Nadiad and Anand to give medical help to Harijans. Services of a local practitioner have been secured.

The Ahmedabad Municipality has been approached to consider the question of building baths at such Harijan localities where they are wanted. A survey of such places has been made and definite proposals have been forwarded.

The Ahmedabad branch of the S.U.S. has given aprons to about 300 sweepers in the city for making use of them when on duty.

A Conference of the Harijans of Kamrej Taluka in Navsari District was held in March last.

A sum of Rs. 50 has been given to a Harijan to rebuild his house destroyed by fire.

C. M. O. OF NAWANAGAR

Bombay Doctor Given Post

(From A Correspondent)

JAMNAGAR, May 31.

Doctor Pranjivandas Manekchand Mehta, M.D.M.S. fellow of the University of Bombay and an inhabitant of Jamnagar, practising at Sndhurst Road, is appointed the Chief Medical Officer Nawanagar State on a monthly salary of Rs. 1,700 in place of Dr. Thomas X. Rufus.

LORD INCHCAPE'S QUIET WEDDING

(LONDON (By Air Mail.)

The marriage of Lord Inchcape and Miss Leonora Margaret Brooke, eldest daughter of the Rajah and Ranee of Sarawak, will take place on June 1. Miss Brooke is called "Princess Gold" by her father's subjects.

The wedding will be a quiet one, and only relations of the bride and bridegroom's families and a few intimate friends will be present.

As the ceremony will take place in the morning there will be no reception.—Reuter.

SPOT COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, June 1.

Tremendous activity was displayed to-day in the Spot cotton market at Sewree. Heavy purchases were effected on behalf of Japanese and English interests of the Broach Staple. Brisk enquiries were also noticed for Khandesh, Mughlai and Muttia types on the part of Indian merchants.

SPOT SALES.

Bombay, June 1.

60	Arjun Khimji,	Baramati	201|8
50	,, ,,	Khatana	198|8
54	,, ,,	Gotana	197|8
100	Langley Co.,	Mow Old	174|-
100	Prahalad Mills,	Marvi	218|8
126	Toyo Menka,	Khandwa	206
112	Bhaidas Mavji,	Jalgaon	201|4
100	Toyo Menka,	Singrani	199|-
100	Moon Mills,	Saveri	177|-
80	Birla Bros.,	Sirpur	199|-
62	Narsi Nagsi,	Botad	180|-
310	Gosho,	Jambusar	221|-
150	Kohinoor Mills,	Bukedi	341|8
100	Umarsi Damodar,	Ranala	204|4
80	,, ,,	Jalna	199|-
200	Gosho,	Arij	213|-
50	Gosho	Pandurana	210|-

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, June 1.

	Extra S.F.	S.F.	F.	Fy.	G.	Gd.
M.G. Bengal (U.P.) No. 1		180	176	172		168
M.G. Rajputana		176	173	170		167
M.G. Punjab		177	174	171		168
M.G. Broach No. 2		224	222	220		218
M.G. Punjab-American		232	230	228		226
M.G. Kadi|Veramgaum		221	219	217		215
M.G. Dholleras		219	217	215		213
M.G. Kalagin		220	218	216		214
M.G. Surat		264	262	260		258
M.G. Kalagin		262	260	258		256
M.G. Navsari		271	269	267		265
M.G. Oomra (Berar) No. 3		211	209	207		204
M.G. C. P. No. 1		218	216	214		211
M.G. C. P. No. 2		214	212	210		207
M.G. Khandesh		206	203	200		
M.G. Muttia		197	193	188		181

A. R.

Bombay, June 1.

Kampala	 348
Busoga	 343
Bukedi	 340
Jinja	 337

,aFap hrdl mfw hrdl mfwybb

EAST INDIAN COTTON

APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 1.

	Ready. New.
Bengal Superfine	180
Bengal Fine	175
B engal F. G.	170
Sindh-Punjab Fine	175
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	170
Wardha-Hight Fine	216
Nagpur Savner Fine	216
Yeotmal Fine	212
Arvi Fine	212
Ellichpur Fine	210
Amraoti-Berar Fine	208
Khamgaon Fine	208
Mulkapur Fine	204
Khandesh Fine	200
Muthia F. G.	191
Ujjain/Shujaulpur F. G.	219
Burwah Sanavad F. G.	208
Pijain/Shujaulpur F. G.	210
Broach F. G.	219
Punjab/American	232
Punjab/American mix	215
Cambodia	277
Miraj/Sangli	213
Compta Good	221
Bagalkot	212
Jinja	
Busoga	336
Kampala	3423

SHIPPING NEWS

Bombay, June 1.

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, June 1.

Gingo Maru, Ito, Kobe.
Bandra, Rankin, Busrah.
Weirbank, Arthur, New York.
Rawalpindi, Stringer, London.

DEPARTURE.

Bombay, June 1.

Varela, Woolton, Busrah.

Bombay, June 2.

Warfield, Steel, London.
Rawalpindi, Stringer, Kobe.

LOADING.

Bombay, June 1.

Steamer Carthage for London.
,, Vasna for Busrah.
,, Birkenfels for Hamburg.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Rawalpindi:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Rawalpindi arrived in harbour yesterday from London with outward mails of the 18th ultimo, a general cargo and 76 passengers and hence she will sail to-day at about 8 a.m. for Kobe etc. with same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. Gingo Maru:—The N Y K steamer Gingo Maru arrived in harbour on Thursday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Bandra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Bandra arrived in harbour on Thursday from Busrah with a general cargo and 16 passengers.

S.S. Weirbank:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer Weirbank arrived in harbour on Thursday from New York with a general cargo.

S.S. Varela:—The B.I.S.N. Co's steamer Varela sailed on Thursday for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Warfield:—The M M Coy's steamer Warfield will sail to-day for London with a general cargo.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.
Cotton Exchange, Sewree, June 1.

ROOM RATES.

Bombay, June 1.

No. 1 F.G.M.G. Bengal 175 December|January, 1934.
No. 1 F.G.M.G. Bengal 168 July 1933.
No. 2 F.G.M.G. Broach 232 April|May, 1934.
No. 2 F.G.M.G. Broach 219 July|August, 1933.
No. 3 Fine M.G. Oomra 210 December|January, 1934.
3 Fine M. G. Oomra 206 July 1933.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 1.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 31/12 Highest Rs. — Lowest Rs. 31/-/6 Closing Rs. 31/4.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 34/14 Highest Rs. — Lowest Rs. 34/3/6 Closing Rs. 34/8.

SUGAR QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 1.

Java Sugar Ready 14|14|6.
Transhipment 5|3|6.
S. S. Rance 5|0|3.
S. S. Rajput 5|0|3.
S. S. Arabia 5|-.
Shipment May 4|15|9.
Shipment June 5|0|3.
Shipment July 5|-|3
Shipment July|Sept. 5|2|6.
Shipment Aug.|Sept. 5|3|3.
Shipment Oct.|Dec. 5|4|6.
African Ready 14|14|9.
Narkatia Ganj 23|2.
Tone:—Steady.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 1.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	599	211,919
Central India	981	182,415
Barsi and Nagar	589	121,913
Hyderabad-Gaorani	171	52,338
Berar	1,067	455,917
Central Provinces	72	132,392
Total Oomras	3,479	1,156,894
Dholera	6,081	202,727
N.-W. Provinces	...	6,765
Rajputana	755	66,079
Sind-Punjab	...	88,749
Broach	892	314,072
Coompta & Dharwar	2,040	—61314
Westerns-Noortherns	1,130	—48621
Cocoanada	4	11
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	27,919
Persian	...	4,461
American	...	69,262
Egyptian and African	54	106,509
Comilla Burma & other sorts		55
Total	14,435	2,164,456

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 52th May This year.
Europe	1,340	289,501
Japan & China	1,300	825,846
Coast Ports		16,976
Up-country by Rail		103,246
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		35,156
Total	2,640	1,370,725

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PROFIT TAKING & SOUTHERN SELLING IN N. Y.

Speculative Buying On Decline

TRADE AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS

Bombay, June 1.

Under the influence of buying of every description the American Cotton market ruled extremely active during its early session yesterday. The Administration's determined programme for routing the forces of depression and to bring about higher prices for commodities has expressly increased the Confidence in Wall Street and other markets. It is further expected that America will favourably consider the War-Debt question.

However, the sudden and rapid advance influenced considerable profit taking and selling on a reaction theory which caused a sharp decline of over twenty points from the maximum rate scored. The undertone of the market, however, remains steady and a bullish feeling prevails.

Business commenced with a sudden flow of activity July contract being traded at 9.40+25 at the opening. Market soon improved by further two points and July contract touched highest at 9.42+27. The important influences that incited the principle interest were the better feeling in Wall Street, improved tone in other commodities and increasing demand from the Far East. The consequent remarkable advance was however transient owing to the absence of continued buying and the appearance of expanded profit taking and selling on reaction theory. Prices suffered a heavy recession and the earlier activity was almost completely wiped off July contract touched 9.18+03 the lowest level for the day. Besides there was no fresh development or any circumstance to infuse revived animation into the market. Prices, however slightly firmed up before close and July contract was finally quoted at 9.20+05. The spot market also ruled active and close at 9.35+15.

Receipts at all U. S. Ports amounted to 32.000 bales and Exports 66.000 bales.

NEW OR LEANS.

Prices declined by 16 to 18 points in the New Orleans market July and October contracts having been finally quoted at 9.17—16 and 9.40—18. The spot market also lost about 18 points and finished at 9.17—18.

LIVERPOOL COTTON EXCHANGE.

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a rise of five points July contract standing at 6.13+05. The market evinced a fair amount of activity at the early session and a few more points were gained on the assistence rendered by improved general buying. But later this was suddenly absorbed by Hedge selling and the advance checked. Discouraging advices from America was another depressing factor. Trade buying was less active and the market kept up a quiet attitude for the rest of the session with restricted business. However a firm tone was well maintained and unally market closed at a rise of four points July contract standing at 6.12+04. The spot market advanced by 15 points and closed at 6.45+15.

EAST INDIAN.

Prices of cotton in the East Indian market remained pretty firm. July and October contracts closed at 5.50+04 and 5.55+04 respectively.

EGYPTIAN.

Market advanced by about 5 to 4 points Sakel and Upper July finishing at 8.20+45 and 7.28+04.

ALEXANDRIAN

Market ruled very active. Sakel July and Upper June closed at 15.38 plus 23 and 13.24 plus 28 respectively.

TELEGRAPHIC ADVICES

The following Cable Advices have been received by the undermentioned firms from their foreign friends:

Messrs. Patel Brothers:—

Liverpool:—Local and Continental buying, shortage of contracts.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co.:

Liverpool:—Speculative buying continues on acreage curtailment rumours but market acts rather overbought.

New York:—Profit taking. Southern selling. Trade speculative buying on decline.

New York:—Our estimate preliminary acreage report 3,99,95,000 Acreage more than last year by 9.4 per cent. Condition 68 per cent. Good weather. Think long interest is large. Recommend tak-

APPROXIMATE STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York-Liverpool:—July 290, October 265, January 246.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach J./August 1933 (expected) Liverpool July expected Rs. 46-1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Broach A./May 1934 (expected) Liverpool May 1934 expected Rs. 36-3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach J./August (expected)—New York July (closing) Rs. 38-3/4 at 3.99-9/16 Cross Rate.

ing profits and replacing on any further sharp decline.

MARKET OPINION.

Some realising caused a small setback but the undertone in Wall Street and other commodities generally continues very healthy. Cessation of hostilities between China and Japan has considerably improved the demand from the Far East and there are prospects of a favourable consideration by America in respect of War-Debts.

Since the American Government is determined to raise cotton prices to around 12 cents through inflation on reduction in this seasons acreage, irrespective of existing political and economic conditions outside America, we think purchases advisable around present level with a view to increasing same or any setbacks.—(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithirai have received the following cables from their foreign friends under yesterday's date:—

New York:—Profit taking on bulges maintaining healthy position.

New York:—Heavy realizing trade awaiting developments Farm measure Washington.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 31

July 1933	9.20
October 1933	9.45
December 1933	9.62
January 1934	9.70
March 1934	9.84
Middling Spot	9.35

NEW ORLEANS

New York, May 31

May	.....
July	9.17
October	9.40
Middling Spot	9.17

NEW YORK

New York, May 31

New York 10-55 a.m. —	
July	9.31
October	9.55
New York Noon Call—	
July	9.30
October	9.54

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, May 31

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 32.000 bales

Day's exports to Great Britain 26.000 bales

Day's exports to the Continent 40.000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 31

May 1933		—
June 1933		6.12
July 1933	6.11	6.12
August 1933		6.12
September 1933		6.12
October 1933	6.12	6.12
November 1933		6.12
December 1933		6.14
January 1934	6.16	6.16
February 1934		6.17
March 1934	6.19	6.19
April 1934		6.20
May 1934	6.22	6.22
June		6.23
Middling Spot		6.45

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool May 31

SAKELLARIDIS—	
May 1933	—
July 1933	8.20
October 1933	8.31
November 1933	8.38
January 1934	8.44
March 1934	8.52
May 1934	8.57
F G F Spot	8.61

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, May 31

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.48
Fine (Good Staple)	5.60
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.72
OOMRA—	
Good (No. 1 staple)	5.48
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.63
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.78
BENGAL—	
Good	4.63
Fine	4.73
Superfine	4.83
SCINDE—	
Good	4.73
Fine	4.83
Superfine	5.03

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, May 31.

Bank bills 3 months market rate 0-1/2 per cent to 0-1/2 per cent.

Bank bills 6 months market rate 0-3/4 p.c. to 0-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2-1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.

London, May 31.

Interest day to day loan 0-1/4 p. cent.

Interest 7 days' market loan 0-3/8 p.c

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 31.

Silver—Market closed steady.

Spot 19-1/16.

Forward 19-1/8.

Gold bars fine per oz £6-3-10

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 31.

Chartered Bank of I A and C £14-1/3.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg) £126.

P and O Banking Corporation £10.

National Bank of India £40-1/2

Funding loan 4 p.c. £109-3/8

Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent £98-7/8

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £60

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterlin loan £68-3/4.

Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent Sterling loan £81

Indian Stock , 1/2 per cent Sterling loan £104-1/2

Consols 2 1/2 per cent £73-1/8

War Loan 3 /2 per cent £98-5/8

Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £108-1/2

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York Stock Exchange Quotations

(Batlivala & Karani)

New York, May 31. Dollars.

American Power & Light Common	9
American Power & Light Prefd. Dol. 6	25
American Forn. Power Common	12-1/4
American Forn. Power Gold Debs.	48
American Forn. Power Pref 7 p.c.	24
Electric Bond Common	25
Electric Bond Prefd. Dol 5	44
Consolidated Gas	55-1/2
Columbia Gas	18-1/2
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co.	25
United Corporation	9
American Tel.	117
Western Union Telg.	43-5/8
Cheasapeake & Ohio	37
New York Central	34-3/4
Union Pacific R R	109
Chrysler	23
General Motors	24-3/4
General Electric	22
Union Carbide	39
American Smelting	35
American Can	90
Drug Inc.	53
National Dairy	20
Anaconda Copper Mining	16-1/8
Int. Nickel Common	15-1/8
United Steel	52
United Aircraft	31
Sun Life of Canada	37½
North American	26
Guaranty Trust	297
Standard Oil of N. J.	36
Allis Chalmers	16
American Chicle Co.	42
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pref.	51
Standard Brands	20
Int. Harvester	37
Radio Corp.	8
Youngstown	28-3/4
Atchison	67
Lima Locomotive	19
Goodyear Tyre	35
Amr. P. & L. 5 Pref. A	22
Commercial Solvents	18
Gen. Rly. Signal	32
Norfolk & Western	148
Northern Pacific	24
Penn R. R.	27

Market somewhat lower: expect further reaction

MONEY MARKET

OPENING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 1.

B C RATE—
T T and D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T and D D 1/6 1/32
Selling T T 1/6 1/32 to August
Selling T T 1/6 Sept/Oct
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 Nov/Dec
Buying T T 1/6 3/32
Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 June.
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 336 1/2 nominal
NEW YORK BANKS+
Selling T T 334 1/2 nominal
Buying T T 331 1/2 nominal
PARIS BANKS+
Selling D D 643
Buying D D 653
AMSTERDAM BANKS—
Selling D D 62 5/8
JAPAN BANKS—
Selling T T 82 1/2 nominal.
Buying 60 days 80 nominal
HONGKONG BANKS—
Selling D D 94-1/4.
SHANGHAI BANKS—
Selling D D 84 3/4
SINGAPORE BANKS—
Selling D D 155 3/4
JAVA BANKS—
Selling D D 63.
BERLIN BANKS—
Selling D D 108.
CROSS RATE—
New York—London 3.99 31st ulto.
Shanghai—London 1/3 1/8 1st inst.
Japan—London 1/2 3/4 1st inst.
London—Paris 85.65 31st ulto.
London—Belgium 24.24 31st ulto.
London—Switzerland 17.42 31st ulto.
London—Italy 64.75 31st ulto.
London—Berlin 14.52 31st ulto.
London—Holland 8.37 1/2 31st ulto.
London—Stockholm 19.50 1/2 31st ulto.
London—New York 4.00 1/2 31st ulto.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6|3|8 30th ulto.: £6|3|10 31st ulto.
Silver London Ready 18 15/16 30th ulto.: 19 1/16 31st ulto.
Silver London Forward 19 30th ulto.; 19 1/8 31st ulto.
Silver New York Ready closed 30th ulto.: 35 3/8 31st ulto.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 1/2 per cent, 30th ulto.: 1/2 per cent 31st ulto.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 13/16 per cent 30th ulto.: 3/4 per cent 31st ulto.
Imperial Bank Rate 3½ per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money: Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 per cent
6 mos 2 per cent
Tone: Easy

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 31.

T.T. London on:—

Berlin	14.51
Amsterdam	8.38
Brussels	24.21½
Madrid	39.46
Milan	68.70
Berne	17.47
Paris	85.65
Prague	113.00

T.T. London on New York closing cross rate 4.00

LONDON METALS

London, May 31.

Copper Braziers £51-1/2
Yellow metal £4-1/4
Spelter hard Indian brands £15-3/4
Corrugated sheets 24 gauze £16-1/4
Tin English Ingots £211

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 31.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe. Parcels:—June sellers 23/3.

Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels:—June sellers 25/1-1/2.

Wheat South Australian. Parcels:—June sellers 26/3.

LONDON SEEDS.

London, May 31.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f ton:—No offers.

Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f ton:—May|June sellers £11-5-0.

Rapeseed Toria Hull|Continent: June paid £11-5-0.

LINSEED OILS.

London, May 31.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. June sellers 20|-

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Sept.|Dec. paid 20|7-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 31.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed lb. Spot:—Sellers 3-9/16.

Bombay Cotton

Bulls Realising Profits

Bombay, June 1.

Following a small rise in New York Cotton Futures our Bombay cotton market ruled very irregular this morning. Many transactions took place and prices were hovering between Rs. 218 and Rs. 220 for Broach July-August Delivery. The business started at Rs. 218-8-0 and advanced on general buying to Rs. 220-8-0 but later fell back to Rs. 219-0-0 To-day the general sentiment is inclined towards taking profit. The Broach rate continued to fluctuate for sometime between Rs. 218/8 and Rs 219/8, but later, gradually declined. Considerable buying was witnessed on the part of commission houses, but sellers dominated the market with their continuous hammering. To-day's Liverpool market also favoured the Bears, as after opening at 6 pts. lower (though expected to be 7 down), it weakened further by 4 to 5 points. The Boarch July rate eventually closed at Rs. 217 after touching Rs. 216/4. The final rates at 5-30 p.m. were quoted as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach July|Aug.	217 -0
Broach April|May 1934	230 -4
Oomra July	204-12 -0
Oomra Dec.|Jan.	206 -8
Bengal July	165-12
Bengal Dec.|Jan.	173 -0
Tejimandi Broach July	15 -4
Tejimandi Broach A.M.	46 -0

BOMBAY GOLD

Prices Rule Easy

Bombay, June 1.

Owing to a small rise in Franc Rate, Gold prices in Bombay showed some easiness to-day. Against previous close of Rs. 30-8-6 for Jeth Vayda, it opened at Rs. 30-6-0 and recovered a little during noon time.

London gold closed at £6-3-10 i.e. 2 d up. The sterling Dollar Rate in London and New York closed at 4.00 and 3.99 9/16 respectively London—Paris Exchange advanced by 69 points to 85.65.

Thereafter late in the noon prices were somewhat easier owing to some improvement in the Franc Rate. At 6 p.m. the rates were as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	30 -5 -6
Jeth	30 -5 -6
Asadh	30 -5 -3
Jeth Tejimandi	0 -4 -0
Asadh Tejimandi	0-11- 0
Sovereign Ready	19-10 -6

BOMBAY SILVER

Quiet But Steady

Bombay, June 1.

The Silver prices in Bombay ruled steady this morning. Against previous close of Rs. 57-15-0 for Jeth Vayda, it opened to-day at Rs. 57-15-0 but later declined to Rs. 57-13-0 on some realising. Fresh buyers were few and prices ruled sasy during noon time.

The London silver ready closed on Wednesday at 19 1/16d advancing by 1/8d per oz. The New York ready silver advanced by 5/8 to 35 1/8 cents and July futures advanced sharply by 1.01 to 35.96 cents. The Shanghai T T on London opened to-day at 1-3 1/8.

During the whole session prices proved irregularly in a small range. At 6 p.m. the rates were as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Silver ready	57-13 -0
Jeth Settlement	57-14 -0
Ashad settlement	58 -6 -0
Tejimandi settlement	0-12 -0
Tejimandi Ashadh	2 -4 -0

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Tone Easy

Bombay, June 1.

The seeds and grain market was quiet but steady. Linseed September opened at Rs. 6-11-3 and later advanced on scattered buying at Rs. 6-11-9. Wheat prices were stationary the September was quoted at Rs. 5-8-0. Fluctuations were narrow at midday. Thereafter owing selling by Mandvi operators and together with weakness in cotton prices ruled weak, it being quoted lowest at Rs. 6-10-3. But however prices recovered at the close. The rates at 6 p.m. were as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed September	6-11- 0
Wheat September	5 -0 -3
Tejimandi Linseed Sept.	0-12 -3
Tejimandi Wheat Sept.	0 -8 -0

LINSEED.

London, May 31.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton: May|June sellers £11-12-6.

Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton:—May|June paid £10-2-6.

Linseed Bombay (London) ton: May|June sellers £12-0-0.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Renewed Hopes For Protection Against Dumping

ALROUND INCREASE IN PRICES: ONLY TATA POWERS WEAKEN

The share market opened higher. Textile Mill Shares were in demand. The reply of the President of the Board of trade in the House of Commons anent Japanese dumping is regarded as somewhat reassuring and was mainly responsible for a feeling of buoyancy in the market. Cements also looked up. But Big electric power shares ruled easy. Steel shares were in better demand with Burmas quoting higher. Dyeings started at Rs. 792/8 and closed at Rs. 806/14. Fazuls advanced to Rs. 360. Centuries touched Rs. 260 to close at Rs. 258/12. Pearls touched Rs. 192/8 and closed at Rs. 190/10. New Greats finished at Rs. 138/12. Bombay Burma started at Rs. 452/8 rose to Rs. 460 and closed at Rs. 457/8. Tata Steel ordys. closed at Rs. 51/10 and Deferreds improved to Rs. 220. Adhras eased to Rs. 1,371/4. Tata Powers came down to Rs. 915 to close at Rs. 920 buyers. Bundies closed at Rs. 23. Katni appreciated to Rs. 260. Imperial Partly paids changed hands at Rs. 288/12.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 1

Dyeing 792 807 4 6
Century 253 57 56 58
Fazal 355 61 58 57 59
Kohinoor 161 64 63 65
Nagpur 533 37 36
New Great 135 36 38
Pearl 187 90 88 90
Simplex 90 92
Swadeshi 235 36
Bundi 22-10 23
Indian 245 50 51
Katni 152 56 60
Shahbad 265 67 69
Andhara 1382 80 83 73 76
Tram 130 130-15
Tata Deb 215 21 19 20
Tata ord 50-4 51-2 51-6 10
Burma 452 57 56
Bleaching 182 86

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, June 1

Face Value	Names.	Rs. as.
100	Ahm Advance	322-8
	Bombay Dyeing	806
250	Bombay Dyeing	791
250	Bradbury	90
100	Century	258
100	Central India	336
	Colaba	83-2
110	Coorla	110 0
	Crescent	58-12
250	Currimbhoy	54
250	David	60 0
259	Dawn	465
1	E D Sassoon	0-3½
100	Elphinstone	2 0
350	Fazal	359
250	Laxmi	350
100	Madhowji	7 8
250	Madras United	82 8
1000	Morarji	490-0
250	Model	61-4
50	Mysore	102-8
250	New Great	138-12
75	Oosmanshahi	N 81 8
150	Pabani	96
100	Finlay	95 0
1000	Fromji Petit	100
100	Gokak	122-8
1000	Hindustan	1825
100	Indore	370
50	Kastoorchand	6-8
100	Khatau	75
100	Kohinoor	161
250	Pearl	190
50	Simplex	92
25	Sassoon Silk	43 4
1000	Sholapur	3300
	Swadeshi	236
100	Swan	56 4
25	Tata	17 0
500	Vishnu	1625
1000	Western	975 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	84 0
25|50	Central	21|14
500	Imperial	1205

125-500	Imp. Contry.	288
250	India	102
5	Union	4-2-0

CEMENTS.

	Bundi	23
70	Gwalior	66 0
250	Indian	251
100	Katni Def.	990
100	Katni ordy	260
75	Okha	101-8
10	Punjab	13-8
100	Shahabad	269
100	United	86

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	10-12
15-75	New India	23
200	Oriental	2650-0
10-100	Vulcan	7-10

ELECRTIC.

100	Ahmedabad	127-8
1000	Andhra Valley	1376-4
10	Ajmer	7 14
50	Bombay Tram	130-10
100	Bom Suuurban	127-8
10	Broach	11-8
100	Karachi	185
100	Poona	175 0
100	Surat	157 8
100	Tata Hydro	145
100	Tata Power	920

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm Prantij	785 0
100	Amr. Patty	111 0
100	C Province	84
100	Dhond Baramati	80-8
100	Gujrat	60 4
100	Mandra Bhon	73 0
100	Pachora	61 0
100	Sara Sirajgung	81 4
500	Tapty Valley	677-8

MININGS.

10	Shivrajpur	16|6
30	Tata Steel Def	220
75	Tata Steel ordy	51-10

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	169|6
50	Belapur Sugar	185
250	Bombay Steam	280
125	Bombay Burma	456
50	Bom. Burma Contry	151
1st	Br Petrol	2-13
50	Bombay Telephone	76-0
100	Indian Bleaching	186
100	Ind. Radio ord.	402
100	Ind Radio def	375
100	Port Canning	642
15	Scindia	11-14
30	Tata Construction	58-8
25	Tata Oil	17-8

PREFERENCE SHARES

7 p c	Andhra Vly 1202-8
6 p.c.	Bom Steam 258-12
7 p.c.	Bom Trams 74-4
5 p.c.	Central India 502-8
7 p c	Katni 1st 114 0
7 p.c.	Katni 2nd 127-8
7½ p.c.	Punjab Cement 13 2
7 p.c.	Tata Hydro 118-12
7-1|2 p.c.	Tata Power 1247-8
6 p.c.	Tata Steel 1st 151-14
7½ p.c.	Tata Steel 2nd 82-8
5½ p.c.	Tata Mill 12 4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SECURITIES IN INDIA.

Bombay, June 1.

3 1/2 p.c. G P N (Taxable) 81-2
3 1/2 p c 1945/50 (Taxable) 92-3
4 p.c. 1934/37 (Taxable) 100-13
4 p.c. 1943 (Taxable) 100-6
4 p.c. 1960/70 (Taxable) 94-1
4 1/2 p.c. 1934 (Taxable) 101-12
4 1|2 p.c. 1955|60 (Taxable) 102
5 p.c. 1934/44 (Taxable) 104-6
5 p.c. 1940|43 (Taxable) 104-14
5 p.c. 1935 (Taxable) 103-6
5 1|2 p.c. 1938|40 (Taxable) 106-6
6 1|2 p.c. 1935 T B (Taxable) 106-6

TAXFREE LOANS.

5 p.c. 1945/55 109-8
6 1/2 p.c. B D L 1935 106-10
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore 109-8
5 1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore 109-0

CORPORATION LOANS.

4 p.c. B P T 1974 89-8
4 p.c. M Deb 1974 89-0
5 p.c. M Deb 1959 102-0
6 p.c. M Deb 1954 112
6 p.c. K P T 112
6 1/2 p.c. B I T 1937 101-12

To-day's Price:—

4.330 4 p c 1931|36 (Taxable) 100-9
6 p c 1933/36 (Taxable) 100-10
5 p c 1933 (Taxfree) 100-10

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS.

JULY-AUGUST 1933.

	Rs.
10-30	219/-
12-30	219/-
2-30	218/4
4-30	217/4
5-30	217/12
Highest	219/12
Lowest	216/8

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

EX GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 1.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 325/- per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 20/- per case.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. —— per case.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 77/- per ton.

Til Seed Cake Ready Rs. —— per ton.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 1st day of June 1933.

JAVA SUGAR: LONDON MARKET

London, May 31.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta: May|June sellers per cwt. 7|6-3/4

C and F Bombay:—May|June sellers per cwt. 7|6-3/4

C and F Karachi:—May|June sellers per cwt. 7|6-3/4

HIGH COURT QUASHES CONVICTION

Magistrate's Duty Is To Protect Liberty Of Individual—Not To Accommodate Accused, Says Judge

'The circumstances as I have suggested earlier in this judgment, evidently were that the accused was anxious or willing to go to jail and the magistrate was ready to accommodate him. This however, was not a judicial point of view. The courts are bound, of course to protect the liberty of the individual but even when the individual is ready to forgo his liberty the courts have to consider that there are other circumstances than the wishes of the parties to the proceeding by which they have to be guided. If the accused is sent to jail he has to be confined there and maintained there at the expense of the public and whether his wish to go to jail arises from a political or economic motive it is the duty of courts to protect the taxpayer.

With this remark in the course of a remarkable judgment Mr. Justice Kendall of the Allahabad High Court quashed the conviction and sentences passed on the Congress leader, Babu Purushottam Das Tandon, by the city magistrate of Allahabad, under sec. 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sec. 32 of the Indian Police Act for addressing a meeting near the Purushottam Das Park on the Lajpat Rai Day last year without obtaining a licence under sec. 30 of the latter Act.

Both the applications in revision challenging the validity and propriety of the conviction of Mr. Tandon were made by Mr. R. N. Basu, secretary of the Allahabad District Bar Association. The accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under sec. 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and he was recently released from prison on the completion of his term of imprisonment.

HIGH COURT'S JURISDICTION.

In the course of his judgment, his Lordship observed that was not a case in which a third party had intervened, but there was a special circumstance in that the offence was one under sec. 124 A. I. P. C., which was triable by either the district magistrate or the sessions judge and the appeal lay in either case direct to the High Court. No doubt the practice laid down had been followed in numerous cases but it had not been invariably followed. His lordship said that as he had shown there was authority for departing from it in cases where an application was presented by an outsider to the proceedings or where the appeal from the court whose order was challenged lay direct to the High Court.

It could of course not be questioned that the High Court had jurisdiction to intervene where it was necessary for the ends of justice. Although his lordship thought it must be taken still to be the invariable practice of the court to refuse to entertain applications in revision where there were no special circumstances such as the one that he had referred to above, yet it could not be held to be bound to reject an application in every case merely because it had not been presented to the lower court of appeal. His lordship said he had therefore heard this application and the other one on their merits.

INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE.

He observed there was a special reason for hearing the present application for the case appeared to be one in which the person convicted, Babu Purushottam Das Tandon, was by no means unwilling to be convicted and the magistrate had accommodated him without being entirely satisfied that the charge had been proved by the prosecution. The charge was that he had assisted in the management of the Allahabad town Congress committee, an unlawful association.

It had been pointed out by Mr. K. D. Malaviya that although the Allahabad town Congress committee had been declared to be an unlawful association by the local Government, there were other branches of the Congress organization which had not been declared to be unlawful and there was no positive evidence in this case to prove that the accused had been assisting the Allahabad town Congress Committee as distinguished from other associations. The evidence against him was of three kinds. There was that of Sub-Inspector who testified that it was within his personal knowledge that the accused had been collecting subscriptions on behalf of Congress and meeting Congress leaders.

'He may well have done so,' said his lordship, 'but unless it could be proved that he had been collecting subscriptions on behalf of the Allahabad town Congress committee, the statement of the witness does not definitely show that the accused was assisting that committee.'

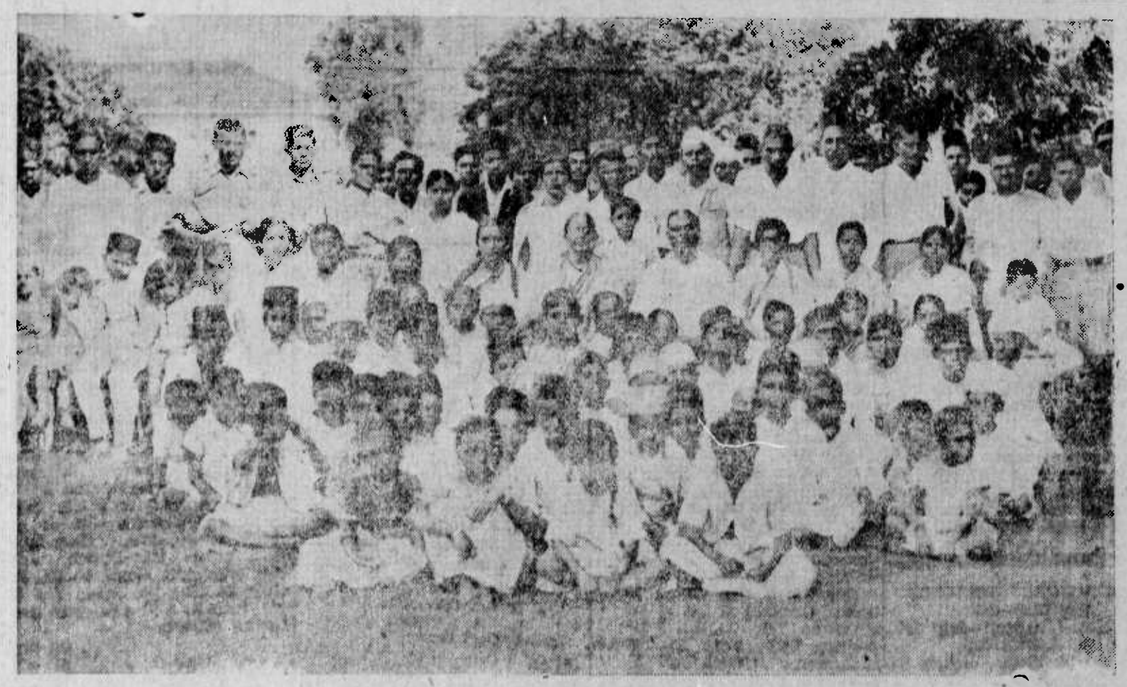
NOTICE OF MEETING.

It was further shown that the accused with some others signed a notice in connection with a meeting called in Purushottam Das Park which the magistrate had found to be a 'Congress meeting.' His lordship held there was no evidence to show that it was convened or held under the auspices of the Allahabad town Congress committee.

Lastly, there was the evidence of some accounts on which, however, the magistrate had not relied because he had accepted the word of the accused that they were purely private accounts and had nothing to do with the Allahabad town Congress committee. As the magistrate himself said the prosecution evidence was not very strong or very circumstantial, and in order to convict the accused he was compelled to rely on the fact that the accused himself, although he made a statement of considerable length and referred to the accounts, did not deny that he had been doing work for the Congress.

MAGISTRATE'S DOUBTS.

His lordship thought it was clear from the judgment of the magistrate that he was doubtful of the soundness of the case and would have acquitted the accused if the accused himself had made any effort to avoid a conviction. After making the remark quoted above at the commencement of the report his lordship said the applicant was entitled to succeed and the order convicting Babu Purushottam Das Tandon and sentencing him to six months' rigorous imprisonment must be set aside on the ground that no offence had been proved by the evidence for the prosecution.



Members of the "D" Ward Servants of Untouchables Society organised a sports function on Sunday at the Gowalia Tank Maidan, when Hindu girls and boys of all castes took part.

These lotus flowers were brought by Padmaja Naidu to be offered to Gandhiji at the time of his breaking the Fast.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, who was all these days under treatment, came to Parnakuti on Monday for the first time. On his arrival, he met Dr. Pathak who supplied him with the latest condition of Mahatmaji's health.

GENEVA DEADLOCK

GENEVA, May 31.

M. Paul Boncour left for Paris evening. It is understood that there will be a meeting in Paris on Friday morning between Mr. Norman Davis, Sir John Simon and M. Paul Boncour to discuss the general situation.—Reuter.

GRAND MUFTI ARRIVES IN KARACHI

Muslims Welcome Distinguished Visitor

KARACHI, June 1.

His Eminence Syed Amin-ul-Husain, Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, His Excellency Mohammad Ali Pasha, Ex-Minister of the Egyptian Government, and members of the Palestine Delegation arrived here this morning from Busrah.

They were accorded a cordial reception by leading Muslims including Haji Abdulla Haroon, M.L.A., Mir Mohammed Balooch, M.L.C. and Mr. Hatim Alavi at the Keamari Harbour.—A. P.

AFFAIRS OF DHARWAR BANK

Revised Scheme Averts Crisis

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, May 29.

Having fallen on bad times, The Dharwar Bank Ltd., Dharwar with a working capital of Rs. 16 lakhs, was carrying on according to a scheme sanctioned by the High Court of Bombay since June 1932. They were able to meet the first instalment of payment due by way of interest to the extent of about Rs. 50,000 in January last. The second instalment of interest of about an equal amount was due in June; and the third payment of 10 per cent. of the depositors' principal would have been due in November next. Owing to the exceptionally bad days, the recovery of such a huge amount to the tune of about Rs. 2,50,000 before December next having become clearly impossible, the present Directors of the Bank who spare no pains whatsoever in order to prevent the Bank from an utter ruin, drafted certain amendments to the present High Court Scheme, in consultation with the large depositors, with a view to making the scheme workable and ensure the repayment of the depositors' dues by smaller instalments.

A meeting of all the depositors of the Bank was, therefore, called on Sunday the 28th instant when the amended scheme which was to be sent to the High Court for sanction was finally and unanimously passed. About a 100 depositors, including a number of lady depositors, were present at the meeting. One of the directors explained the proposed amendments to the scheme. About half-a-dozen depositors made different suggestions which were considered by Mr. N. K. Dixit, the new legal adviser of the Bank. The objections being thus satisfied, the revised scheme was put to vote and carried almost unanimously, only one depositor voting against the scheme. The amended scheme now awaits the sanction of the High Court, which being obtained payments will be made according to its provisions. The revised scheme provides for the depositors' money within the next 11 years, the instalments being distributed in a varied manner with a flat rate of interest at 3 per cent. For the first two years only the interest is payable.

The June instalment of the payment of interest has thus been postponed pending the final sanction of the revised scheme by the High Court of Bombay.

CHILDREN'S SPORT MEET

Caste Hindus Mix Freely With Harijans

Under the auspices of the "F" Ward District Committee of the Servants of Untouchables Society, a Children's Sport Meet was held on Sunday, the 28th May at the Damodar Hall, Parel.

Various items including running races, high jumps, lemon and spoon races, etc. were held. Boys and girls from both the sections—caste Hindus and Depressed Classes—participated.

After the sports, prizes were given to the winners at the hands of

MADRAS CLUB AT SIMLA

Annual Record Of Activities

SIMLA, May 29.

The 18th Annual Meeting of the Madras Club (Simla-New Delhi) was held last evening with Rao Saheb A. K. Sundaresa Iyer, President in the chair. About eighty members were present.

The annual report referred to two dramas held during the year and pointed out that the reduction in the rates of admission for the dramas has not very seriously affected the financial position of the Club. All the activities conducted by the Club were summarised and special mention was made of the Swadesamitran Jubilee Celebration and also the Third Club Day held in New Delhi last January.

On the motion of Mr. A. Seshadry Iyengar an important resolution laying down the procedure for the election of the President and Secretary for the future was adopted. The proxy system which was in force for several years was dispensed with on official motion.

Mr. P. M. Sundaram suggested that dramatic activities of the Club be suspended for the current year owing to general depression. This motion found both supporters and opponents and in the end 'status quo' was maintained.

Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijiyaraghavacharlya, Mr. V. K. Arava Mudha Iyengar and Rao Saheb K. P. Anantan were re-elected patrons. On the motion of Mr. A. S. Iyengar Mr. P. R. Rau was unanimously elected to be a Patron of the Club.

The Managing Committee was reconstituted as follows: Rao Sahib A. K. Sundaresa Iyer (President); Mr. R. L. Narayanan (Simla) and Mr. K. E. Mathew (New Delhi)—&Vice-Presidents; Mr. T. G. Anantaswamy (Secretary); Mr. T. S. Raghavan—Delhi; and Mr. A. V. Ramaswami—Simla (Joint Secretaries); Mr. A. Subramania Iyer (Treasurer); Mr. T. K. Santanam (Delhi); Mr. N. Srinivasaraghavan, Mr. V. G. Srinivasan, Mr. S. M. Ramachandran, and Mr. V. —Ramaswami (Simla) (Members); Messrs. V. S. Swaminathan and T. V. Chetti (Auditors).—A. P.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT

Municipal President Explains Rules

The President of the Vile-Parle Municipality has addressed the following to the Secretaries Property Holders' Association:—

My attention has been drawn to a Circular entitled "Useful Hints" to Property Holders, in Vile-Parle, issued over your signatures.

The Circular contains two false statements, namely:—(1) That there was a practice during the regime of the Notified Area Committee to issue notice in respect of proposed assessment every year to each individual rate-payer and (2) that the Municipality has resolved to discontinue that practice.

The Municipality is obliged under the Act to notify each individual the proposed assessment in respect of his property only, if the tax is proposed for the first time, and if there is an increase over the amount of tax paid for the previous year.

There never was any practice to the contrary, so that no question of discontinuing the practice arose.

MR. FOOT QUOTES CROMWELL

Mr. Isaac Foot, M.P., talked about Mr. Runciman and quoted Oliver Cromwell in a speech at the Royal Society of Arts, following the delivery of the Richard Cobden Lecture by Dr. E. Heldring, the well-known Netherlands economist and shipowner.

Mr. Foot said that when the Import Duties Bill was brought in Mr Runciman said that the duties could be taken off if, after experience, they were found to be wrong. "He is finding it is one thing to put on a duty and another thing to take it off," said Mr. Foot.

Mr. Foot recalled Oliver Cromwell's remark on his return from a victory when his attention was drawn to the cheering crowds. "Yes" said Cromwell, "but this crowd is nothing like the crowd there would be to see me hanged." (Laughter.)

Sir T. Vijiaraghavachari, Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research leaves Simla on June 6 arriving in Bombay on June 8. He will sail on June 10 by the "Moldavia" to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee on behalf of the Indian Officers' Association.

SUPPORT INDIAN INDUSTRY

DUCKBACK (Regtd.)

WATERPROOFS

INDIA'S BEST AND CHEAPEST RAIN COATS

Manufactured by India's Largest and Pioneer Waterproofs Factory.
Buy New Goods at Factory Prices. Rs. 6/8; 8/-; 9/8; 10/8; 12/8; 15, 20 and up. Special Rates for Dealers. Free Illus. Catalogue.

THE BENGAL WATERPROOF WORKS, LTD.,

(The Pioneer and only Rubberproofing Factory in India.)
Head Office and Factory:—Ballygunge, Calcutta (Phone Park 605).
Show rooms:—CACUTTA, (1) 12 Chowringhee, (2) 86 College Street (Y.M.C.A. Bldg.), (3) Ashu Mukherjee Road, Bhowanipur. (Opposite Jagu Babu Bazar).
BOMBAY BRANCH:—367, HORNBY ROAD, (FORT, BOMBAY).

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Jeth Shud 9, 1939.
Muslim—Saffar 8, 1452.
Parsi—Adar 29, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 1m.
Sunset—7h. 12m.
Hightide—6-00—18-14.
Lowtide—0-14—11-43.

PHASES OF THE MOON—First Quarter 1st June, 5h. 23m. p.m. Full moon 8th June, 10h. 35m. a.m. Last Quarter 15th June.

Harwood League: Royal Artillery vs. Attached Secton Cooperage, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 3

H. M. the King's Birthday. Public Holiday. Banks closed

S.S. Carthage with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League: K.O.S.B.'s vs. Royal Irish Fusiliers, Cooperage, 6 p.m.

MONDAY, June 5.

Result of Intermediate Examination in Arts. University Buildings, 3 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE—"The King's Cup". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"My Wife's Family". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Rasputin and the Empress". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Smilin' Through". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Horse Feathers". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Puran Bhakta". Daily at 6 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jack's the Boy". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA—"Hatamtai". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC CINEMA—"Sinhgad". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE CINEMA—"Zahre-Ishk". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL CINEMA—"Saubhagya Sunderi". Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m.—Time Signal: Commercial Bulletin: Liverpool and New York closing rates.

Close Down.

12 noon—Time Signal: Selection of Indian Gramophone records.
12-30 p.m.—Selection of European Gramophone records.
1 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening rates.

Close Down.

6 p.m.—Time Signal: European Programme: Relay of music from Pathe Cinema (by kind permission of the management).
6-30 p.m.—News available. Indian Programme: Light music, Master Dattur Instrumental music, Master Mohile, Bulbul tarang.
7-30 p.m.—Interval.
8 p.m.—Cotton, silver, gold, seeds, wheat, stock exchange and other market prices. Empire Relay if Reception satisfactory.
9 p.m.—Time Signal: News in Hindi. New York opening. Liverpool closing (or latest available) and Bombay current rates.

European programme:

9-10 p.m.—Weather report and news bulletin. Film chat by the Picture-goer. Empire Relay if reception satisfactory.
10 p.m.—Rossetti and his Taj Mahal Hotel Orchestra. (By kind permission of the Directors, the Indian Hotels Co. Ltd.)
11 p.m.—God Save the King Emperor.

Close Down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m.—The Week Abroad, a talk.
7-30 p.m.—A Musical programme with illustrations by Sir Walford Davies.
8 p.m.—Concert by the Grinke Trio.
8-45 p.m.—Northern Studio Orchestra.
9-45 p.m.—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m.—Gramophone records.
10-45 p.m.—News Bulletin.

ENGLISH MAIL:—The P. and O. Mail steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from Bombay of May 27th arrived at Aden at 10-30 p.m. on May 31st, and left there at 3-30 a.m. the following day.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS:—The band of the ex-Service (I.A.) will play a programme of music at the Victoria Gardens on His Majesty's Birthday, tomorrow (Saturday) (3rd June) from 6 to 8 p.m. (Weather permitting.)

KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION AT BANDRA:—On Saturday the 3rd June, there will be a ceremonial parade on St. Andrew's High School Ground at 7-30 a.m. The local boyscouts and police will feature in the march past. The public are cordially invited.

SAMPURNA RAMAYANA PATANA SANGAM:—"Sampurna Ramayana Discourses conducted by Brahmasri Appuswamy Sastrigal of Kumbakonam will be held at Napoo Hall, Matunga, G.I.P. at 8-15 p.m. instead of at the Special Pandal. "Sri Rama Pattabhishekam will be celebrated to-day (Friday).

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY:—The 62nd monthly meeting of the Ophthalmological Society of Bombay will be held at Haji Bachoo Ali F.O.H. to-day (Friday) when interesting cases will be shown and discussed. Subject Consideration of date of holding the first Triennal Session of the Ophthalmological Society of Bombay.

MYSORE STATE MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

Khan Bahadur Mohomed Abbas Khan, President, of the Mysore State Muslim Conference states that on May 28th a further sum of Rs. 500 has been remitted by Mr. Abdul Manaf, of Gudiyathan, to the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, for being credited towards the Mysore Muslim Scholarship Fund. Including this remittance the total amount credited to this fund so afr amounts to Rs. 9.500.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL

The King's Own Scottish Borderers were lucky to defeat the Bombay Gymkhana on Thursday by the only goal scored during the second half.

The civilians had most of the play in the first half when Fisher tried hard, but failed to find the target. Milligan obtained the winning goal for the K.O.S.B.'s

PATHE CINEMA
SATURDAY NEXT
A STORY AS GREAT AS IT'S CAST
"IF I HAD A MILLION"
WITH 15 BIG STARS
GARY COOPER
CHAS. LAUGHTON
CHARLIE RUGGLES
GEORGE RAFT
WYNNE GIBSON
JACK OAKIE
FRANCES DEE
W. C. FIELDS
ALISON SKIPWORTH
MARY BOLAND
ROSCOE KARNS
MAY ROBSON
GENE RAYMOND
RICHARD BENNET
LUCIEN LITTLEFIELD
Directed By
7 BIG DIRECTORS
including
EARNST LUBITSCH
POVERTY AT DAWN AND A MILLION AT DUSK!
WHAT WOULD YOU DO IF YOU HAD A MILLION
AT
PATHE CINEMA
SATURDAY NEXT
Book your SEATS EARLY
Phone 41561.

MILL STRIKE IN BOMBAY

250 Workers Down Tools

RESTORATION OF WAGE CUTS DEMANDED

About 250 workers of the Apollo Mills, Parel, struck work to-day, demanding a restoration of wage cuts.

SOBANI MILL CLOSED.

The management of the Sobani Mills have given notice that the mill will be closed from to-day owing to trade depression.

SEARCH BAD, SAYS MAGISTRATE

Bombay Police Act Or Warrant Issued By Poona Magistrate

An interesting case came up for hearing on Thursday before the Presidency Magistrate, Fifth Court, Bombay.

It would appear that acting on the complaint of one Shahbudin Babubhai the first Class Magistrate of Poona Cantoment issued a warrant for a serach for his (complainant's) married daughter Masoombibi who was alleged to have been forcibly abducted by one Yacob Baboolal, the nephew of Masoombibi's husband Sultan Mahomed.

On the strength of this warrant, it was alleged, the Kalachowki Police conducted a search, in the presence of a panch, in the room of the accused Baboolal at Masjid Chawl, Parel Road, and Masoorabibi was found there.

Masoombibi in her statement said that she being ill had gone to Poona. She subsequently returned to Bombay in the company of her husband Sultan. She denied that Yacoob was in Poona and that she was confined by the accused.

In these circumstances the Magistrate ordered the release of Masoombibi remarking that the warrant under Section 96 Cr. P. C. for her search was bad.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.
New York, June 1.

Previous Closing	4.00 1/2
To-day's Closing	3.99 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.
London, June 1.

Previous Closing	4.00
To-day's Opening	4.00
To-day's Closing	3.99 3/8

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, June 1.

Previous Closing	9.20
To-day's Opening	9.12
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing	9.18
Difference	—.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April/May	Rs. 218
July/August	Rs. 232

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

Liverpool, June 1.

Previous Closing	6.12
To-day's Opening	6.06
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing	6.05
Difference	—.07

LONDON SILVER MARKET

(From Our Commercial Correspondent).

London, June 1.

Spot	18 7/8
Difference	3/16
Forward	18 15/16
Difference	—3/16

FRANC RATE.
Paris, June 1.

Previous Closing	85 5/8
To-day's Opening	85 3/4
To-day's Closing	85 11/16

GOLD
Bombay, June 1

Ready	33	5	9
Sovereign	19	10	0

SILVER
Bombay, June 1.

Ready	57	12	0
1st Settlement	57	14	0
2nd Settlement	58	7	6

To-day's London Stock Exchange 3-1/2 per cent. Indian Sterling Loan Rate was 81 1/4.

Mr. Mehrwan Foolad Irani is the first member of the Irani community to venture for the I. C. S. examination. He was a given a send-off by the members of his community on Saturday last when he sailed for England. He is the youngest son of Mr. Foolad Mehrwan Irani, retired Senior Agent of the Imperial Bank of India.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT

Jute Opens Easy But Steadies Up

CALCUTTA, June 1.

Jute shares opened easier, but steadied up as the session progressed and moderate business was recorded.

In Coals, there was limited turn over with the rates unchanged.

Teas had a very firm market with an upward tendency.

In Miscellaneous, Sugars were easier, while others showed no change.

Securities were steady.

Following were the closing quotations:—

SECURITIES.

3-1/2 per cent. Paper 31/2; 3-1/2 per cent. New Loan 1947/50 82/4 small lots; 4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1948/47 100/2 small lot; 4 per cent. Loan 1960/70 94/4; 4-1/2 per cent. Loan 1956/60 101/14 small lot; 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 109/8.

BANKS.

Imperial Bank fully-paid 122/8 small lots.

COTTONS.

New Victoria Pref. 4/4.

COALS.

Bengal 211; Burrakur 10/4; Seebpore 15/14 premium; Union 9/6.

JUTES.

Albion 286 small lot; Alliance 333 small lot; Anglo-Indian 377; Auckland 206/8; Barnagore 157; Bally Pref. 108; Birla Ordy. 9/14; Budge Budge 376; Clive 28/10 small lot; Empire 42; Fort William 286 small lot; Hooghly 75 small lot; Howrah 54/2; Hukumchand 19; Kamarhatty 515; Kilvin 565 small lot; Kinnison 703/8 ex-div small lot; Lothian 317; National 24/12 small lot; New Central 449/8 small lot; Orient 234 small lot; Presidency 6/10; Union 428 small lot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Burma Corporation 8/14; Bengal Telephone Ordy. 15/6 small lot; Bengal Telephone Pref. 13/8; Tata Iron and Steel 2nd Pref. 80/8; Fort Shipping 12.

SUGAR SHARES.

Balrampur 12/11; Carew and Co. 17/2; Cawnpore 37/12; New Savan 17/4 small lot; Purtabpore Pref 15-8; Samastipur 18/6.

TEA SHARES.

Arcuttipore 17; Betjan 21 ex div; Bhatkawa 38; Bishnauth 21; Central Cachar 80; East India 13/8; Grob A-1 1/12; Hattikhira 16/4; Jutlibari 13/12; Lackatoorah 15/8; Moheema Ordy. 14; Naga Hills 13/2; Sonai River Pref. 110; Teloijan 9/12.

DEBENTURES.

5-1/2 per cent 1915/30/40 Dalhousie Property Debentures 94; 6-1/2 per cent. 1905/35 Naihati Jute 102.—A.P.

INCHCAPE WEDS LEORNA BROOKE

LONDON, June 1.

Romance of meeting aboard a liner on voyage home from the East culminated in the wedding at St Georges Church, Hanover Square, to-day of the Earl of Inchcape and Miss Leorna Brooke the eldest daughter of the Rajah of Sarawak.

The ceremony was a very quiet one.—Reuter.

JAIL FOR HOISTING NATIONAL FLAG

Sangamner City Fathers Convicted For Replacing Old Tri-colour

AHMEDNAGAR, May 31
(From A Correspondent.)

The President, and other councillors of the Sangamner Municipality who were arrested under 17-1 for assisting an unlawful association by hoisting a new National Flag on the Municipal Office (in place of the old one) were each sentenced to three months' rigorous and a fine of Rs. 160 or in default 6 weeks by the Prant Officer North Division, Ahmednagar District.

They had been removed to the Local Sub-jail.

WOMAN WORKER COMPLETE FAST.

Shreemati Yamunabai Kaduskar, a local worker completed her 21 days' fast on Monday. She was only on water during the whole period. She is more than 45 and looks quite energetic, although somewhat reduced.

BOGUS GOA LOTTERY LIST

Goan Jailed For Obtaining Money Under False Pretences

On a charge of cheating the proprietor of a restaurant with bogus Goa lottery tickets and obtaining Rs. 194/- under false pretences, a Goan named John Groa was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200/- in default a months' R.I. by Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazagaon Rs. 194, to be refunded to the complainant if the fine was recovered.

FORGED DRAWING LIST.

According to the complainant, the accused went to him on May 5 with a forged copy of the list of Goa lottery drawings and claimed a sum of Rs. 250 for the ticket No. 26918 which had won a prize according to the forged list of drawings.

Khaikushro Dhaina, the complainant, paid the accused Rs. 194 after deducting his commission.

SURPRISING TURN.

A little later, the Company's agent was approached by Khalkushro who demanded Rs. 250 from him for ticket No. 26918. The company's agent told him that the list the complainant had in his possession was a forged one. The complainant thereupon lodged a complaint with the Nagpada Police and the accused was arrested the same night.

The defence plea was that the accused was innocent and that the case was a false one.

The Magistrate, however, believing the prosecution story sentenced the accused as above.

FRUIT HAWKER'S TRAGIC END

Annoyed at the high price quoted for Ratnagiri mangoes, a fruit hawker one Mohamed Khalil Kurbanali turned round and while trying to get out of the country craft at Worli Koliwada on Wednesday morning, he slipped and fell down, sustaining injuries on the head which proved fatal. He was removed to the K. E. M. hospital where he died the same evening.

An inquest will be held on Friday.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE PASSED IN W. I. F. A.

Bombay Hockey Clubs Express Satisfaction With Control Exercised As At Present

A meeting convened by the Western India Football Association to consider the subject of the future control of hockey in the Bombay Presidency attracted a large crowd at the Club House, Cooperage on Thursday evening.

Sir Joseph Kay made an ideal chairman. In stating the views of the W.I.F.A. on whether another body should take over the management of hockey, Sir Joseph made it clear that the W.I.F.A. were in no mood to adopt half measures. They had taken over the control of Hockey, but could only run the same when the game was organised on proper lines.

OBSTACLES TO BE CLEARED.

At present the relations between the W.I.F.A. and the Indian Hockey Federation have not been clearly defined. Mr. Hayman, the President of the Indian Hockey Federation will be in Bombay next month, when the obstacles that now stand in the way will be cleared.

Sir Joseph Kay explained the position of the W.I.F.A. when the control of Hockey was taken over side by side with football. They then adopted the method, which worked smoothly in the case of Football, viz: management by a Sub-Committee. He stated amidst applause that, there were no complaints against this body and its work was much appreciated by Clubs participating in the Tournaments organised by the Committee.

He invited the representatives of the different Clubs present at the meeting to express their views whether the W.I.F.A. should control Hockey in future.

The representatives were unanimous in their approval of the W.I.F.A.'s management of Hockey as at present.

Mr. Singleton, of the Customs Athletic Club, stated that the future control of Hockey should be vested permanently in the W.I.F.A. He suggested an amendment of the rules as regards the present system of control. He said that, it was a glaring anomaly that the control of Hockey should be vested in a body called the Western India Football Association. He, therefore, proposed that the name should be altered to Western India Football and Hockey Association.

There also arose the necessity for amending the rules relating to membership. In that connection, Mr. Singleton suggested that Article 4 should be so altered as to admit Hockey clubs for membership. They should also be eligible for representation on the Managing Committee. The composition of Sub-Committees should be such that at least three members of affiliated clubs should have representation in this body.

Mr. Hammond wanted to know whether the W.I.F.A. were the controlling body according to the provisions of the Indian Hockey Federation.

Dr. Alban D'Sousa entirely agreed with Mr. Singleton in his proposed amendments. Mr. Cyriaco D'Sousa said that the W.I.F.A. should obtain full control of Hockey in the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Hibbard, of the Bombay Police Club, was inclined to take the view that the representation of the Hockey Clubs on the Sub-Committee would not be in the best interests of the Association.

CASH! PLEASE.

Mr. Henricks, Vice-President of the W.I.F.A. replying to points raised by Mr. Behram Doctor said that, Mr. Haynian had expressed the view that the I.H.F. did not wish to interfere in the domestic affairs of well-run tournaments. He suggested that Hockey Clubs could help the W.I.F.A. by coming forward with financial support instead of ill-directed criticism. "What we want is cash," he said, "to carry on tournaments on a successful basis."

DEMOCRATIC CONTROL.

Sir Joseph Kay, replying to the various points that were raised in the discussion, said that the retention of the name of the W.I.F.A. did not affect the control of Hockey. This was, in any case, a minor detail that could be easily adjusted later. With regard to the amending of the constitution, they found by experience that, democratic control was far better than club management, and that, it was, therefore, inadvisable to go back to it again. The rules of the W.I.F.A. were explicit and it would be a retrograde step to change the constitution. The relationship between the W.I.F.A. and the Indian Hockey Federation (central body), would have to be defined. And until that was done Hockey could not be organised on a satisfactory basis.

Mr. Goodwin proposed a vote of confidence in the W.I.F.A., which was seconded by Dr. D'Sousa and was unanimously passed by the representatives present at the meeting.

THE LAST DAY!
Closing of 2nd & Final Week
THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
FINAL THREE SHOWS
4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
JOHN ETHEL LIONEL
BARRYMORE
RASPUTIN AND THE EMPRESS
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
13 PART REGAL PICTURE
—TO-MORROW—
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE SCREEN'S BEST ACTRESS! Helen Hayes, who won the highest award in films, co-stars with Novarro in a great romance!
HELEN HAYES
RAMON NOVARRO
IN THE SON-DAUGHTER
Hear NOVARRO'S Golden Voice Sing!
Extra! ALL-COLOUR MUSICAL REVUE with Dancing Girls

THE 4 MARX BROS. IN "HORSE FEATHERS"
THE COMEDY RIOT OF THE SEASON.
ONE LONG YELL OF LAUGHTER
PATHE CINEMA
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1933

TIME FOR A HALT

Speaking before the India League in London Mr. George Lansbury said that the British would have to clear their minds of the notion that India could be ruled by coercion. Unfortunately, that is exactly what Simla and Whitehall cannot persuade themselves to believe, and having come to think that coercion has succeeded beyond their expectations, they conceive that the only thing to be done now is to apply a little more force to the Congress which is dying if not already dead. Dr. Sapru, too, spoke on the necessity of the Government responding in the same generous spirit as that shown by Mahatma Gandhi and warned the British that it was impossible that a foreign Government "could afford to keep a large mass of Indians in permanent opposition!" "Englishmen", he added, were living in a fool's paradise if they imagined the Congress was finished.

We are afraid this advice will be entirely lost on Sir Samuel Hoare and his advisers in this country. Simla seems to have only one policy and that is coercion and yet more coercion, while Sir Samuel Hoare is on the one hand evidently mortally afraid of over-straining the susceptibilities of the Tory Backwoodsmen and, on the other, has no backbone to stand up against the imperious injunctions of Simla.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

While the Government are telling the world every day that the Congress is moribund, if not actually dead, the "Manchester Guardian" very pertinently asks whether it is wise "to stand on the letter of the demand for the complete withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience movement", instead of making advances to those very elements whose co-operation is so very essential for the success of the new constitution. But Simla, and Whitehall are firmly entrenched behind their "petty expediencies" and believe that it is the very height of statemanship to remain so. They are unable to see that the ruthlessly repressive policy of the last few years has entirely failed to achieve their object and that, though the jails may be bursting with prisoners, there has been no improvement in the political situation, anywhere. Are the Government content to pursue their sterile policy for all time, without caring for the ultimate consequences?

PAUSE AND THINK.

In their own interest the time has come for the Government to pause and think, before they bang the door on all negotiations with Congress. Conciliation, through generous political concessions, is the only remedy for the present situation, so far as we can see. The whole country is seething with discontent and political crime, according to Sir George Rankin, is on the increase. If there is a "roaring trade of crime", as he warned his friends in London at the Calcutta dinner, the other day, it is a pity he does not pause to consider what is responsible for it.

To Bengal the National Government have specially sent a "Black and Tan" expert familiar with the methods which were tried by Mr. Lloyd George's Government in Ireland. The fact that Sir John Anderson has failed in Bengal, as he failed in Ireland, proves that repression is no remedy for political ills. Despite the many ingenious criminal laws, acts of repression, special and military police, identification cards, house searches, night raids, military marches through hamlets and towns and other measures too numerous to mention—there is no evidence that terrorism in Bengal is being exterminated.

LANSBURY'S ADVICE.

In the meanwhile, innocent people have suffered along with the few guilty and the whole population is estranged. If "repression has failed in its purpose, is it not time for the Government to retrace their steps before it is too late and inaugurate a new policy which will heal the wounds and bring peace between the people and the Government. As Mr. Lansbury said the Government must give up the idea of ruling for all time through sheer force and think of conciliation for a change. Do Government not realise that every act of repression makes it increasingly difficult for their friends to support them.

Diabolical Propaganda

Dr. Moonje is doing much harm to the country, and to the States in particular, by making the Alwar question a part of his communal propaganda. It is undeniable that the Government of India have acted in a most arbitrary and high-handed manner in the Alwar affair. But there is a right way and a wrong way of attempting to set things right, and Dr. Moonje is following the worst conceivable way. The Hindu Mahasabha, of which he is the permanent President, in protesting to the Viceroy, suggested a Commission of Enquiry "to investigate the grievances of the Hindus in Muslim States." Dr. Moonje perhaps thought he had made a very clever move, but it is a reprehensible suggestion to make a communal division of States and States peoples and to confine any inquiry into grievances to any one community. There was no ghost of a chance of the Viceroy accepting this particular suggestion made by the Hindu Mahasabha and to make it was purely gratuitous and mischievous.

We would greatly welcome an inquiry, official or non-official, into the grievances of the States people in general or those of particular States. But it is playing with fire to set Hindus in Muslim States against Muslims in Hindu States. We do not know how sufficiently to condemn such an atrocious move. Diabolical seems the only term adequate. Such an unholy conflict would bring both the communities as well as the Princes concerned to final disaster and ruin.

RIDICULOUS SUGGESTION.

The Mahasabha now, under Dr. Moonji's mischievous guidance, asks the Chamber of Princes to appoint a "Princely Commission of Enquiry" to inquire into the grievances, not of the people in general or Princes in particular States, but again "of the Hindus in Muslims States." Does Dr. Moonje seriously believe that the Princes' Chamber can or will do any such silly thing? The Princes care more for their Order than for communal rivalry. Neither the Chamber nor any group of Princes will venture to institute an enquiry for the benefit of only one community. There would have been some sense in asking the Chamber to represent to the Paramount Power the grievances of the Prince or the people of Alwar. But the suggestion put forward is supremely ridiculous. Probably Dr. Moonji's communal obsession has blunted his sense of what is reasonable and what is not.

THE ONLY WAY.

We can quite imagine him retorting that several Muslim Communalists are concerned only with Muslim interests in Hindu States. In branding such people as communalists, he is rightly condemning their narrow vision and pursuits. But to emulate their example is only to add one wrong to another. Communalists in each camp contend that they are forced to take up a defensive communalist attitude by the aggression of the communalists in the other camp. It is neither possible nor necessary to say who was the first aggressor. But a thing that is wrong in itself cannot be justified on the ground that a similar thing is done by another. The only sensible way to safeguard the interests of the States people, Hindus or Muslims, is for them to combine and strive to win for themselves the political power which is their due but which is now divided, however inequitably, between the Princes and the British Government.

Press Views

Whipping

It is deeply to be deplored that the majority of members of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council have recommended the extension of the Bombay Whipping Act of 1933 to the whole of the Presidency and to cases of rioting even where the culprit is not armed with deadly weapons. The Select Committee could not but be aware that there is a strong feeling amongst Indians against whipping as punishment. We believe there is a similar feeling amongst a section of Europeans. We have heard it said that, when Lord Curzon proposed to extend the practice of whipping, the Advocate-General of the time—a European, of course—opposed him tooth and nail.—"Liberty."

Stop "Humbugging"

How long, one wonders, will our Captain of the "Caravan" play the double role, which he is now playing, with regard to the serious matter of India's destiny? From the queer manner in which he has been bungling with things ever since Mahatmaji's generous gesture immediately on his release, it has been becoming manifest that the Secretary of State for India is getting to be afraid of his own shadow. This kind of game is, clearly, not worth the candle. If the British Cabinet cannot stick to its gun then the best thing for it will be to clear out. If its sympathies are with the die-hards it should state its position unequivocally and give up its policy of 'humbug.'—"Rangoon Mail."

Hypocrisy

Sir Samuel, we notice, indulges again and forcefully in the hypocrisy of "discrimination." According to his view, which is representative of Britain, "discrimination" means developing or starting Indian industries detrimental to established British interests. Perhaps he would also characterise as "discrimination" the demand to Indianise—even gradually—the Civil and Military services of this country.

Sir Samuel is proud of the association with India of British trade and commerce. Does he realise that such "association" means, in the context of Imperialism, the exploitation of the poor and backward to the advantage of the rich and strong.—"National Call."

Wanted An Enquiry

A belated official commonique, which is obviously based on the reports furnished by the officials connected with the Cellular Jail or the Penal Settlement, cannot be accepted as the last word on the subject. Even if those officials were anxious to conceal nothing, their statements by themselves cannot be treated as conclusive evidence that they were not guilty of negligence or an error of judgment in the discharge of their duties, particularly at a time when a simultaneous hunger-strike by a large number of prisoners had placed a severe strain on their body and mind. It is also the clear duty of the Government to make a detailed statement concerning the "alleged" grievances of the prisoners. We are entitled to know what those "alleged" grievances are, and whether they are based on reason or not.—"Tribune."

Familiar Story

The familiar story has been repeated. The first chapter was the prohibition of a duly announced public assemblage. The second was the disregard of the order of prohibition and an attempt to hold the meeting. The third was a large number of arrests and forcible dispersal of the 'unlawful' assembly. The fourth, serious allegations of police misbehaviour and a demand for a public and an independent inquiry. The fifth, a private, departmental report whitewashing the police and casting all blame on the members of the prohibited gathering. The sixth, the local Government's acceptance of the police report; the seventh, the Government of India's full endorsement of the conclusions of the local Government, and the eighth, the Secretary of State's acceptance of both. The ninth is the present stage—of public dissatisfaction and their refusal to be put off by such secret departmental inquiry and the whitewashing operations of Darjeeling, Simla and Whitehall.—"Leader."

MINIMISE OFFICIAL CONTROL

Plight Of Cooperative Movement

II.

(By S. G. WARTY).

What is most painful to me is that, men like Sir Lallubhai Samaldas and Sir Chunilal Mehta, should be prominent in demanding the use of the coercive process in the recovery of co-operative arrears, and have been bringing pressure on Government to lend their unstinted services in this direction. There is a saying that man ultimately goes by his nature, and these gentlemen being "big business" men, though they have been figuring in the co-operative sphere hitherto and have rendered service to the movement in the past, seem to have more regard for the return on their capital and the recovery of their money, than for the convenience and welfare of the public.

Possibly, they are out of place in a movement which is meant for the poorer people of the country-side, and do not understand the actual difficulties of the cultivators.

COMPLETE DOMINANCE.

It was thought that the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute would, at least, exercise a moderating influence on the furious zeal of persons who are out to utilise their influential position in inducing Government to put the summary process of recovery into general practice. The Institute must, in fact, represent the conscience of the movement, but alas, Capitalism is an octopus, and Sir Chunilal is not only the President of the Provincial Co-operative Bank, which controls the credit side of the movement, but is also the President of the Co-operative Institute and, what is even more amazing, he is the President of the Provincial Co-operative Conference also. The King's writ runs throughout his Dominions, and by such clever contrivances even criticism is stifled except to some extent in the Press.

SUPERVISING UNIONS.

While the proposal of the Thomas Committee in respect of the recovery of arrears is sound, the same cannot be said about their recommendation regarding supervising unions. It may be that their findings, with regard to the work of these unions undoubtedly contains considerable truth, being based mainly on the information supplied by the Registrar that these men "are poorly paid, illqualified and dependent upon the auditors for continuous guidance." Nevertheless, there does exist a vast difference in practice between the Supervisor and the Government Auditor, which only those who are actively connected with the actual work of the societies can hope to understand.

The Supervisor, though not as qualified as the Government auditor, is looked upon by the societies as one of themselves, to whom they freely explain their difficulties, and whose guidance and advice are regarded as friendly, whereas the auditors are often obsessed by the self-imposed though needless task of keeping up their official dignity, and cannot be "good-mixers."

A SOUND OBJECT.

The total scrapping of the supervising unions and the strengthening of the Government Audit are suggested by the Thomas Committee, because they consider that the tightening up of official control is absolutely necessary to save

(Continued on page 7).

Frankly Speaking

"AD NAUSEAM."

From the questions asked in the Commons it is evident that all kinds of wild and baseless stories are being spread in Britain by correspondents here, or by the news agencies.

In reply to Mr. Drew, the Secretary of State for India said that a particular photograph, which had appeared in the Press, was an old one and had nothing to do with assaults on Britishers, who were as safe as if they were in London at the moment—perhaps safer.

Incidentally Sir Samuel showed that, as usual, he is irresponsible and that like the Bourbons he is incapable of either learning or forgetting anything.

He said there was a shortage of "genuine accounts of police excesses in India." If he calls every "genuine account" a story and then runs away with that view, refusing to face the facts and the consequences, then he is welcome to derive that consolation.

Pandit Malaviya definitely challenged him to prosecute him if he dared, and Sir Samuel had not the courage to do so. But he goes on repeating "ad nauseam" that there are not "genuine accounts of police excesses."

ONE MORE VICTIM.

The Andamans Jail has claimed one more victim, making in all three in a fortnight. One dreads to think what more is in store for the other unhappy prisoners in that wretched place.

It is significant that all the three victims had gone on a hunger strike for non-redress of their grievances. The first died on the 17th from the shock caused by forcible feeding on the 16th, the inference being that the feeding was more forcible than could be safely administered. The second who had gone on hunger strike on 16th, was forcibly fed the next day, developed pneumonia on the 19th and died on the 26th.

And now comes the sad story of Mohit Mohan Maitra, who started hunger strike on the 12th, developed pneumonia on the 19th and died on the 28th, his vitality, according to Government's communique, "having been impaired by the hunger strike."

There are said to be 38 prisoners still on hunger strike. Of how many more deaths shall we hear?

WANTED AN INQUIRY.

There are some suspicious omissions in the report on the latest victim. Was he or was he not forcibly fed? If he was, when and with what result was he fed? If he was not fed at all before he developed pneumonia, why was he allowed to impair his vitality?

Government ought to throw more light on these pertinent points, and if they fail to do so, others should make the necessary inquiries.

Indeed, the inquiries should be extended to the whole question of the occasion for the hunger-strike and the treatment of the prisoners concerned in it.

Moreover in view of the probability of more tragedies in the jail, a movement should be initiated in Bengal and outside to compel the Government to abandon this policy of transporting Indian prisoners to far off places where their treatment cannot be effectively supervised either by Government or the public.

JAP AND THE SOVIET.

Now that an armistice has been signed between China and Japan which may prevent further insensate bloodshed, Munchukuo, Japan's pawn in her game of aggrandisement, is turning its attention to the Soviet and old matters are being exhumed and fresh complaints piled up.

The blocking of the line at Suifenho is a fresh "casus belli." Manchukuo would have thought a hundred times before taking the offensive against Russia but under Japan's domination she has no initiative of her own.

The Far East is the danger spot of the moment, with Japan spoiling for a good fight with any one who comes in her way. There is some wild talk of her readiness to deal with America, and to drive all Europeans out of Asia.

Apparently Japan has a swollen head after her easy victories over China and the League.

AMERICAN BANKING

In reference to a note under the caption "U. S. Banking Scandals" which appeared in our issue of the 26th May, we have been reminded of the fact that Mr. Charles Mitchell is no longer the Chairman of the National City Bank of New York, having resigned that position in March last.

We may say that our remarks were directed to American banking in general and not against any particular institution.

When Mr. Mitchell resigned his place as Chairman of the National City Bank of New York, he was succeeded by Mr. James H. Perkins, who was recently described in our columns as "one of the quietest and most conservative financiers of the old school."

We regret if any misunderstanding should have been caused on this point by our reference to Mr. Mitchell, but most of our readers must have been aware from the frequent references that have appeared in this paper that Mr Mitchell is no longer connected with the Bank.

Readers' Views

OF ALL-INDIA CONCERN

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Yet another death, the third in a short time, should bring home to the Indian public the terrible consequences arising out of the deportation of the Bengal prisoners to the Andaman Islands. There is no reason why these men, even if they have been convicted of terrorist crime, should be sent to a spot where obviously the conditions are unfavourable to human existence, for it should be remembered that the prisoners are civilized men and not savages brought up in a primitive state.

It is an axiom of modern jurisprudence that even a murderer should be punished with an eye to justice and with a sense of humanity, so there is no reason whatever for sending these unhappy men convicted of political crimes to a "living death" to those dreadful islands which were condemned more than once by the several committees appointed to report whether the place was "fit for human habitation."

Sir, a well attended meeting that was held the other day in Calcutta to discuss this tragic affair called upon the Government to make a thorough investigation into the causes which led to the men going on a hunger strike which, as we now know, has led to such tragic results. This matter does not concern Calcutta alone but, to my mind, it is an All-India affair which should arouse the conscience of all right-thinking men, whether Indian or British.

Therefore, it is vitally important that a country-wide agitation be created if some more of these unhappy young prisoners are not to die under terrible conditions.—Yours, etc.,

"FAIR PLAY."

"GREEDY LANDLORD"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to "Greedy Landlord" appearing in column 7 of page 6 of the issue of the "Chronicle", dated 31st May, the remedy is simple enough, provided it is put into action by the authorities.

The Limitation Act, explicitly provides that the computation of time should be by the Gregorian Calendar. The Courts therefore recognise only the Gregorian Calendar and none other.

These greedy landlords often resort to Courts of Law to take out distress warrants against their tenants and also file money suits for arrears of rent. The courts should therefore accept in evidence only rent bills made out according to the Gregorian calendar and refuse to do anything with rent bills made out according to any other calendar. Thus the making of rent bills according to "Amavas" (according to the moon) will be put an end to, at one stroke much to the relief of the already harassed poor tenants.—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

IRAN LEAGUE AND G. K. N.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent who wrote a letter about "Iran League and G. K. N." in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of 30th ultimo, while naming himself as "Truthful", neither had the courage to put his own name nor had the boldness to speak the truth.

This Mr. "Truthful" has done a great injustice to the "Iran League", and to himself if he is a member of that organisation, by writing this letter in typical "Fitzirian" style.

In his letter he went to the extent of denying the fact that G. K. N. was one of the founders of the Iran League. This fact cannot be denied, by any Tom, Dick, and Harry who calls himself "Truthful". So also Mr. "Truthful" writes that G. K. N. was expelled from the Iran League. G. K. N. was a Life Member of the League and it is impossible to expel a Life Member under ordinary circumstances, from any organisations. In this connection may I know the following:—

1. On what grounds was G. K. N expelled from the League?
2. How can he be expelled when he is a Life Member?
3. Was this news published in "The Iran League Bulletin" or in any other Newspapers in India? And if they published where, and when, and what action did G. K. N. took for this?

Will the authorities of the Iran League throw some light on these questions for public information?

As regards the point that G. K. N. was not one of the founders of the Iran League, I would ask Mr. "Truthful" to refer the matter to the Secretary of the 'Iran League", for this Secretary was taken in the services of the Iran League by Mr. G. K. N.

I am sure that responsible members of the League, like Sir Dinshaw Hormasji Adenwalla and Mr D J. Irani will not support any of the malicious charges brought forward by Mr. "Truthful" against Mr. G. K. N. for they are bound to be grateful to G. K. N for the invaluable services he rendered to the cause of the League.

If Mr. "Truthful" will go through the books of the Iran League he himself will find various entries of sums collected by G. K. N. for the Iran League from respectable Parsis like Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Mr. Fakirji Cowasji and many others.

So this is Mr. "Truthful's" consumption of truth!!! Let him first refer to a Dictionary and study the meaning of the word "Truthful" and then rush to the Press with his incredible letters.

—Yours, etc.,

"MEMBER OF LEAGUE-AGAINST HUMBUG."

Bombay, June 1.

HANDCUFFING POLITICALS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to give publicity to the following in your valued columns:—

Will the Director of Information be pleased to enquire and state why a party of 44 political prisoners convicted for C. D. movement were, while being transferred from Karwar to Visapur Jail, handcuffed?

This happened on the 26th April 1933. It is the general rule that political prisoners are never handcuffed. Hence the query. I have been an eye witness to this incident as I was myself a guest at Visapur at that time.—Yours etc.,

L. D. ASHER.

Mathew Cottage Mathew Road, Bombay May 31.

"BOYCOTT JAPANESE GOODS"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Japan has of late been the greatest menace to Indian industries in general. Its goods have captured all the Indian markets. It is the root cause of closing down of so many Indian Mills and concerns, and is responsible for further aggravating unemployment among the Indian people by adding to the number of the unlimited army of unemployed already on the roll in this country.

It is gradually eliminating the American, British, German and goods of other countries whose products hold a firm hand for a number of years. Then with what hope and strength can the Indian Industry, not to speak of newly born ones, face this menace?

If we do not wake up at this juncture and if the Government does not come to the rescue of the unemployed millions by safeguarding the Indian industries, a day will dawn when the monster Japan will devour all the industries and it might then be too late to mend matters.

The only solution to let the Indian Industries live is to strictly advocate the boycott of Japanese goods.—Yours, etc.,

ABBASALI KAMAL.

STUDY OF HINDI

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I feel it my duty, in the cause of the Hindi language, to bring to the notice of the public the existence of a very useful institution—the Marwari Vidyalaya High School—in the city of Bombay.

The institution is doing much in the field of education for the last sixteen years. This is the only institution, where the medium of instruction is Hindi. The building belongs to the school and the expenses are borne by the interest of the funds. Thus the primary school has no fees at all. In the middle school fees are charged from Re. 1/ to 1/8 and in the high school from Rs. 2/8 to 4/; inspite of these low fees there are many freeships. Books are given free to deserving students.

The institution is under the charge of an able educationist hailing from Ratnagiri, Mr. A. V. Jakhi, M.A., assisted by trained Hindi teachers and Graduates.

The school needs no advertisement yet I would make a special request to the parents to send their children to this school, so that they may learn the national language of India, Hindi.

The University and the Education Department have recognized this school permanently. The Matriculation results are generally 80 to 90 per cent.—Yours, etc.,

HARI PRASAD GUPTA.

Bombay, May 29.

TOPICS ON THE "TAPIS"

Another Self-Appointed Press Censor

By B. G. HORNIMAN
(From Our Evening Edition.)

ANOTHER PRESS CENSOR!

The self-appointed censors of the Press are numerous. Ordinarily they can be ignored but occasionally, when men of prominence take upon themselves to deliver speeches or issue communiques making odious charges which have no substance, against newspapers, it is necessary to notice them.

Mr. Mahadev Desai, is the latest to join the censorious band and according to a contemporary, has issued a statement to the Press "regarding faked photographs of Gandhiji appearing in the newspapers."

CHARGE AGAINST "CHRONICLE."

He makes pointed and specific reference to a photograph which appeared in "The Bombay Chronicle", so I hasten to reply that no such charge as he makes is sustainable, as far as "The Chronicle" is concerned.

I have naturally the greatest respect for Mr. Mahadev Desai. That increases my surprise, and I must add, resentment, that he should have made himself responsible for a charge of deceit against "The Chronicle," which cannot be justified.

Newspapers have to interest their readers and to interest them chiefly regarding the leading events of the day. And as long as they do so without doing unnecessary harm to anyone or any cause, or offending against good taste, they are not open to censure by anyone.

A CHALLENGE.

I challenge Mr. Mahadev Desai or anyone else to show that "The Chronicle," during the whole of Mahatmaji's fast, has offended against the canons of good taste or caused any harm to Mahatmaji or the cause for which he was fasting.

On the contrary, a perusal of the columns of this paper will show that, while it was found necessary to criticise persons who were inclined to become hysterical about Mahatmaji's decision to fast, and to create that spirit of confidence and sympathy that was suitable to the occasion, the whole episode was treated with the decorum and sympathetic respect which it deserved.

And I think this applies generally to the attitude adopted all round by the Indian press. So, why we should be made the butt of these hasty and irresponsible attacks I cannot imagine.

THE SPECIFIC CHARGE.

After remarking that, "it is a pity that, because all photographing of Gandhiji has been strictly prohibited faked pictures and old photographs over fresh and false headlines are appearing in the public press," my friend, Mahadev —if I may still call him so—adds,

> "a particularly bad instance is a picture appearing on Monday evening showing Gandhiji sitting up without any support and drinking fruit juice from a glass."

WHAT IS OBJECTIONABLE?

Being responsible myself for the publication of this picture on the occasion of Mahatmaji's breaking his fast and the headline and letter press which appeared with it, I would like to know what there is objectionable about it.

The caption is "How Gandhiji Broke the Fast" and the line underneath is "A Glass of Fruit Juice". Is there anything untruthful or objectionable about this?

There was no suggestion—and could not be—that it was an actual picture of Mahatmaji breaking his fast. Everybody knows that a photograph taken in Poona at 12-20 p.m. could not be reproduced in print in Bombay at 3-30 p.m.

The suggestion that the picture was intended to deceive anyone into the belief that it had come "red-hot" from Poona and was an actual photograph of the breaking of the fast is really absurd.

OBVIOUS.

Mr. Mahadev Desai himself says, "This is obviously a picture taken some years ago." Does he not appreciate that what was obvious to him must have been obvious to everybody else?

It was naturally considered a pleasing thing to give the reader a picture of his dear Mahatmaji drinking a glass of fruit juice, at the time of the announcement of breaking the fast in this manner, and I must express again my amazement that anyone should see any harm in this and plunge headlong into charges of publishing "fake" pictures and "false" headlines.

Mr. Mahadev is under a fear that the picture may have led some people into the belief that Mahatmaji was in a condition to be able to sit up, whereas he could only take the fruit juice lying down.

Incidentally, had I been in charge, I would with the utmost confidence have had him raised to a sitting condition. But whether he was sitting or lying down when the fruit juice was taken is quite immaterial. The picture had no more relation to that than if it had been any other photograph of Mahatmaji, published as being of topical interest at the time of the fast.

ENOUGH TROUBLE FOR PRESS.

From a number of pictures, submitted as suitable to the occasion this was one was selected as being charmingly appropriate and I am sure every reader must have appreciated it.

If Mr. Mahadev Desai could not, I am sorry, but he should keep his inability to appreciate a pleasing and innocent fancy to himself, instead of setting himself up as a judge of propriety and, more than that, a press censor and public-prosscutor combined.

The Press in India have enough trouble to contend with, under the repressive laws of the Government, without having this Ashram censorship imposed on it.

PROHIBITION OF PHOTOS!

As to the statement that, "all photographing of Gandhiji has been strictly prohibited." this is the first I have heard of it and I should like to know who strictly prohibited it.

Gandhiji himself is much too human and too considerate of the anxiety of the people to have both news and views of him, ever to repel a harmless newspaper photographer, who is performing an important public function and ought not to be treated as a pariah.

Of course, during the fast it was not desirable that photographers, or anybody else, should be allowed free access to him. But, for the life of me, I cannot understand why all photographing should be strictly prohibited as though a photograph in itself is something wicked.

WHAT HARM?

A photograph was taken of him during the fast and was handed to me for publication by the Staff Photographer who was sent to Poona to get it, if possible.

Without saying how it was obtained, I can say with absolute confidence that it was not obtained by any surreptitious means but in a perfectly honourably way.

I am sure the readers of "The Chronicle," were gratified to see it. And once again I ask, what harm was done to any one by its publication, except that some of Mahatmaji's guardians, who sometimes seem to think they are looking after some personal possession of their own, instead of a man who belongs to all India and the whole world, were unable to conceal their annoyance that something had happened without their knowledge or permission.

ENOUGH OF IT!

Let me once more repeat the hope that we shall hear no more of this preposterous censoriousness in regard to the harmless and perfectly proper exercise of their functions by newspapers.

We cannot expect to please every puritanical person, and we do not expect to gratify the susceptibilities of people with prudish tendencies, whose habit is to think that whatever does not conform to some meticulous standard of self-repression set up by themselves, is a matter for public condemnation.

It is a pity that some of our leaders do not realise that they ought to thank God for a live and enterprising press, battling against difficulties unparallelled in the world, instead of always finding fault and sneering at it, as, I am sorry to say, some of them seem to think is their peculiar privilege.

B. G. HORNIMAN.

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AXE AT WORK IN ALWAR

Most State Departments Come Under Scrutiny

The Alwar Correspondent of the "Hindustan Times", writes:—

Orders for the abolition of the Panchayat Boards have been passed by the Prime Minister. His Highness' private office, body-guard, Purchase Boards, Central Records, Labour Corps, P.W.D. and Motor Garage are the departments upon which the "axe" of retrenchment is likely to fall. Before his departure, His Highness ordered the despatch of ten elephants to the Nawab of Rampur which have been sent forthwith. Similarly some khasa horses have been sent to Bhopal. The Prime Minister has appointed a commission of three officers to supervise the work of Tosha Khana, the State jewellery department. The commission is composed of L. Shri Ram Ojah, Assistant Accounts' Offices, Madan Lal Mathur, City Magistrate and Thakur Sultan Singh, the Officer-in-charge of the department. The commission has begun its work.

REVENUE REFORMS.

In order to introduce reforms in Revenue and Finance of the State, His Highness' Government had obtained the services of Mohammad Alam and Kishan Chandra from the U. P. Government to work as Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Prime Minister. A new scheme of revenue reforms is under the consideration of the State authorities. Measures are also under contemplation to introduce reforms in the judiciary of the State which is not working satisfactorily.

EX-SENAPATI DEAD.

Death has occurred here this week of Colonel Daud Khan, who retired from service recently as Senapati of the State forces. Colonel Daud Khan, started his career as a soldier and rose to the position of officer, commanding Jey Paltan infantry in 1914. He went in the Great War as General Commanding Officer, State forces and remained there till 1918. After his return from the field His Highness appointed him Senapati.

AIRCRAFT FOR POLICE PURPOSES

Baldwin Explains British Reservation

RUGBY, June 1

Mr. Baldwin replying to questions with reference to the British reservation for the use of aircraft for police purposes in the outlying areas said that the Government would obviously retain the right to employ such aircraft as they would be allotted under the Convention in such a manner and in such places as they might think fit subject to any international regulation that might be agreed to.—B. O. W

His Highness the Maharaja Jiwajirao, Scindia of Gwalior has passed the Ajmer Board Matriculation Examination in the second Division.

These Are Days Of Majority Rule

Dr. Moonje Fears If Proper Treatment Is Not Accorded To Harijan They Might Turn Apostate And Reduce Hindus To Minority

GAYA, June 1.

Dr. B. S. Moonje was the principal speaker at a public meeting held on last Friday in the compound of the residence of Rai Hari Prosad Lal. Mr. Bhagwati Charan Singh, M. L. C., presided.

At the outset Dr. Moonje explained the present political situation in the country. He said that, while on the one hand Gandhiji was undergoing a self-imposed penance by observing the fast for the uplift of the untouchables, on the other hand Mahomedans wanted to be separated dividing the country into a Hindu India and a Muslim India.

RECENT ACTIVITIES OF AGA KHAN.

He referred to some of the recent speeches and writings of His Highness the Aga Khan and Sir Muhammad Iqbal and said that the Hindu Mahasabha stood for the creation of one single nation. If Gandhiji was fasting to improve the lot of the untouchables from the spiritual standpoint, the speaker and other Hindus belonging to the Mahasabha were aiming at the same end, although from a purely worldly point of view.

The present was not the age when any one man, however powerful, could establish Swaraj, as did Shivaji. It was an age when the rule rested with the majority in an assembly. If the aim of Hindus and Muslims were to form one nation, the majority question would not at all have arisen. But, as Mahomedans wanted to have no political relation with Hindus, the question of percentage of seats in the Federal Assembly assumed signal importance.

MAHASABHA'S AIM.

Hindus had, therefore, to see that they retained this position as a majority community in the Federal Assembly. The Mahasabha never stood for any bargaining with Muslims on this point and its aim always had been that if the electorates were joint and if Muslims wanted to work as one nation with Hindus it would not trouble itself as to the number of seats that might go to Muslims.

If, however, any community wanted to stand separately it would be the duty of the Mahasabha to see that that particular community did not have more than its just proportion on population basis.

UNTOUCHABILITY AND SHASTRAS.

Proceeding, Dr. Moonje expressed the opinion that the Poona Pact between the untouchables and caste Hindus in a way recognised separate electorates. It was hurriedly done in order that Gandhiji might break the fast which he commenced in September last. The speaker had shown on previous occasions that the disabilities that were at present imposed upon the untouchables were not warranted by the Shastras.

If the untouchables deserted the caste Hindus and joined hands with Muslims or Christians Hindus were bound to be thrown into a minority. It was, therefore, the aim of the Mahasabha to unify the untouchables with the caste Hindus. Dr. Monjee had no animosity against Muslims or Christians, but he maintained that Hindus could not remain as Hindus and preserve themselves if the untouchables did not join them. Their ultimate objective was to work for the revolution of one nation for India.

GAYAWALS' ANTICS

On the conclusion of Dr. Moonje's speech Pandit Tara Charan Bhat pointed out that although, as a matter of fact, Hindus of all castes, including the so-called untouchables, from various parts of India had been offering "pindas" in the Vishnupad Temple at Gaya without any restriction, the Gayawals suddenly changed their mind on May 14 when, by a show of force, they refused to allow the Harijans to enter into the temple when the latter expressed desire to pray there for the successful termination of Gandhiji's fast. The Pandit, therefore, appealed to Dr. Moonje to form a Committee to enquire into the matter.

WAIT

In reply, Dr. Moonje asked the Pandit to wait for a few days and said that, when Gandhiji resumed his normal life, Dr. Moonje would place before him the question of Vishnupad Temple Entry. He was confident that a committee would be formed, including men belonging to all shades of Hindu opinion from different parts of India, to take the necessary steps. Those who were opposed to the idea would also be included in the Committee—A. P.

FIRING AT SRINAGAR

Four Muslims Injured While Making Demonstration

SEQUEL TO LEADER'S ARREST

They Take Out Procession Keeping Women And Children As Vanguard

SRINAGAR, June 1.

The Kashmir Durbar has issued a communique stating that S. M. Abdullah and his two followers who had evaded arrest all day were arrested at 7-30 p. m. on 31st May at the Zaina Kadal Bridge. His followers obstructed the arrest by all means in their power but it was eventually effected.

After this the parts of the city where trouble might have been expected were surprisingly quiet. But a mob of hooligans held up the traffic in the Amira Dadal Bridge at about 10 p. m. and had to be driven back by the Police who were pelted with stones from all quarters and 20 to 30 persons received serious injuries. Pickets were placed to prevent the ingress of the mob into civil lines, but a crowd of about 200 men evaded the pickets and demonstrated.

Three shots were fired by the Military and 4 men were injured and taken to hospital.

A feature of most of the processions has been that they are all preceeded by women and children.—A. P.

DETAILS

In the course of another communique issued by the Kashmir Government, they point out that there was some religious rivalry between a section of Muslims. This was patched up but the agreement was not fulfilled, causing constant anxiety to Government. An incident in the dispute occurred recently resulting in a few stray assaults. Military was called out and it was due to their presence and that of the Police that Srinagar was saved from an ugly catastrophe.

The communique states that the factions have turned pulpits into platform and platforms into a breeding ground for lawlessness; libelicus and abusive pamphlets have been distributed and broadcast. Attempts have been made to take out processions in utter disregard of the peace of the city. It recounts the disturbances that have recently occurred caused by objectionable speeches and accompanied by assaults and looting.

GOVT'S CONSIDERATION.

The Government so far withheld their hands believing that good sense would prevail among the Muslim factions. Ever since his appointment, Colonel Colvin, the Prime Minister, has been anxious to follow a policy of conciliation. He has followed this policy unswervingly for over a year, but after the events of the last few weeks, he, as also all the other Ministers of His Highness' Government were forced to the conclusion that the situation had become intolerable, and His Highness the Maharaja should be approached for the adoption of adequate measures to stop lawlessness.

FIRST STEP.

It was agreed that one of the first steps to take was to arrest the ring leaders of both Muslim parties who had been active, resulting in disturbance of the peace of Srinagar.—A. P.

DEFICIT BUDGET FOR FRENCH GOVT.

Senate & Chamber Sit All Night To Pass It

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, June 1.

Dis agreement over petrol monopoly provisions in budget kept both the Houses sitting all night. The Bill was shuttled half a dozen times between the Senate and the Chamber until a compromise formula was hammered out. The Budget, which shows a deficit of over three milliard francs, was adopted by both Houses at 8-45 a.m.

Surprising Turn In Kashgar Rebellion

Rebel Leaders Out For Loot Execute Four Prominent Chinese: Two Hindu Money-Lenders Killed At Khotan

SIMLA, June 1.

The following communique has been issued:—

Further information has been received from Kashgar regarding details of the attack on and the occupation of the city by Kirghit, Tungans and the Turkis.

It appears that on May 2 a considerable force of Kirghiz appeared from the direction of Artush, and after crossing Rumen river, opened an attack on Kashgar, (old city). The attack continued until afternoon, when the Kirghiz either forced an entry or were admitted by the Tushik Gate into the city, and the Chinese troops then retired from their positions on the wall and concentrated in the Taoyins Yamen.

Casualties do not appear to have been heavy and the Kirghiz, who by then were in occupation of the city, prevented any looting though on the following day, a number of Chinese, believed to be about a hundred, were killed and their property taken off.

The same afternoon, about 300 men of the Aksu Force commanded by one Timur, reached Kashgar (old city), into which they were admitted by Kirghiz without question. Meanwhile, Taoyin's position appears to have been precarious. He remained shut up in the Yamen and failed to come to terms with either of the rebel leaders.

CHINESE SURRENDER

It also appears that a large number of Chinese who had shut themselves in Kashgar (new city) decided to surrender to the Tungans from Aksu on May 5 rather than to allow the new city to be captured by the Kirghiz. Their decision appears to have been fortunate, and at the time of surrender, they received considerate treatment from the hands of the rebels.

Meanwhile news from Yarkand has been disquieting. British subjects do not appear to have been adversely affected, but attacks on the new city have been resumed and the rebels are reported to have been endeavouring to cut off the water supply, and to enter the city by tunnelling.

TWO HINDUS KILLED.

Reports from Khotan have been received to the effect that no harm has been done to any British subject at Khotan and Karakash or to their property, but that two Hindu money lenders of Shikarpur, Asa Nand and Ramdass were killed by the villagers at Yakshamba Bazaar in Koria district.

REBELS AT LOGGERHEADS.

Latest news from Kashgar dated May 18, indicates a deterioration in the local situation. Four well-known Chinese were executed on May 12, and subsequently it appears that the leaders of the rebels had been spending their time in collecting money and quarrelling among themselves.

On May 17, these disputes came to a head when the Tungan Leader Ma Chan-Tsiang arrested Timur, who commands the Turki troops from Aksu. The Kirghiz, under Usman Ali secured his release by hostile demonstrations and on the following morning, the Kirghiz and the Turkis attacked the Tungans, small parties of whom were killed or captured. The latest report is that Ma Chan-Tsians has decided to hand over the charge of the city to Usman Ali and Timur, but it seems likely that further fighting will take place since the Tungans are not likely to agree to the Kirghiz demand to hand over all their arms.—A. P.

MINIMISE OFFICIAL CONTROL

(Continued from page 6.)

the co-operative system from collapse.

When the movement is once again placed on a sound financial basis, the Thomas Committee consider that it should be handed over in its entirety to non-official agency, subject to Government audit. The object that the Committee had in view is a sound one and there is no doubt of the fact that the real success of the movement is to be gauged by its ability to continue to function without Government assistance, a principle which most co-operators in India are apt to forget, but would do well to remember.

MINIMISE OFFICIAL CONTROL.

It is questionable, however, whether this object will be better served by the tightening up of official control even if it be for a temporary period, than by a skilful combination of official and non-official control on somewhat different lines from the present.

The tightening up of official control may seem efficient, but it will effectually kill non-official responsibility and initiative, and by the time the system is restored to a sound financial basis—a process which, even if efficiently applied, will take not ten years as the Thomas Committee think, but nearly twenty years,—the movement as such will have practically ceased to exist. Drastic steps in this matter are, therefore, inadvisable, but the further weeding out and winding up of weaker societies may proceed as part of the consolidation work.

DRASTIC RECOMMENDATION.

One other important question remains to be considered. Should the societies lose the concessions enjoyed by them so far, such as exemption from registration and stamp fees and the cost of audit? The Thomas Committee say that, these concessions should be stopped forthwith on the ground that exemption from these charges is wrong in principle, and merely tends to maintain unsound societies in existence. Their discussion on this matter is illuminating, but it appears to me that the taking away of long-enjoyed privileges by a sudden step may not be advisable; for, though the actual financial loss to the societies may be inconsiderable, the step will create a grievance for a trivial end, the psychological effect of which will be disproportionately hostile.

I feel that, if the immediate need of retrenchment did not loom unduly large before the Thomas Committee, they would not have made such drastic recommendations in regard to the supervising unions and these concessions.

SOCIAL & OFFICIAL

His Excellency the Viceroy held a meeting of the Executive Council. Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon will be leaving Simla about June 10th on a short visit to England. Her Excellency expects to arrive back in Bombay early in August.

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WHY TOLLS WERE REIMPOSED

Government Revert To Obsolescent Form Of Taxation As An Urgent Measure

The Director of Information, states:—

It is common knowledge that the revenues of this Presidency have been at a low ebb for several years. In the course of the past three years very considerable retrenchments have been effected in the current year further drastic retrenchments have been made in all departments in a determined attempt to wipe out the budgetary deficit, but, as these retrenchments were not sufficient to achieve that purpose fully, it was necessary either to explore all resources for the enhancement of revenue or to make still further reductions in the maintenance grants of the spending departments. As Government considered that the latter course was inadvisable in view of the deterioration in the standard of maintenance resulting from the reduction of grants in past years, they decided, as an emergent measure, to retrace one of the steps which had reduced revenue since the Reforms.

Tolls were removed from certain roads during the years 1923 to 1925 in conformity with Government's policy of removing tolls from all roads. But Government were unable to pursue this policy further owing to its effect on their revenues. Meanwhile it was found that the piecemeal implementing of their policy had resulted in much inequality. For instance, in one district tolls had been removed from all roads, while in others they had been removed from none at all. Secondly, the roads from which tolls had been removed were those on which capital expenditure for improvement and the cost of maintenance had increased at a rate out of all proportion to the expenditure on other roads. A striking example of this may be quoted:—

BOMBAY-POONA-BANGALORE ROAD.

	Rs.
Average cost of maintenance per mile, 1923	649
Average cost of maintenance per mile, 1932	746
Capital expenditure since 1923	14,18,723

The expenditure in such cases resulted not only from the increase in the intensity of vehicular traffic in general but also from the disproportionate increase in the number of motor vehicles using these particular roads. Government therefore were of the opinion that, as tolls were still in existence on roads on which there had been little or no expenditure on improvements since 1923, it was only fair that users of roads on which improvements had been effected or on which the cost of maintenance had risen since 1923 should also bear their share of this form of taxation.

OBSOLETE TAXATION.

Government, of course, fully realise that in these days of fast moving traffic, tolls are an obsolescent from of taxation. Government would much prefer some form of taxation of vehicular traffic which would enable them either to abolish their tolls throughout the Presidency or at least to retain tolls only at places where works constructed by Government have resulted, in a saving to the general public, e.g. on important bridges, the construction of which has saved the public the cost of ferry charges. Such a method should not only recompense the public revenues for the loss of receipts from provincial tolls, but would probably also be a lighter burden on the public as a whole in view of the cost of collecting tolls.

It must be recognised, however, that any such system of taxation must be of universal application throughout the Presidency. Moreover, since the only forms of taxation other than tolls which distribute the burden of taxation in proportion to the use made of the roads by the taxpayers are reserved to and have been imposed by the Government of India, it is probable that the effect of any such alternative system would be to relieve those who use the roads frequently at the cost of those who use them less frequently.

A further point which arises in connection with the suggested tax is whether it should be designed to make the removal of tolls on provincial roads alone possible, or whether it should take the form of a general tax to replace all tolls and, as far as may be possible, other burdens upon road users as such imposed by local bodies. For it is not only on the provincial roads that road users have to pay tolls. They have to pay them also on all district local board roads and on some municipal roads. Certain other taxes are imposed on road users by municipalities, notified area committees and cantonment authorities. A resolution was passed at the Road-Rail Conference recently held in Simla that so far as motor transport is concerned, it was to the interests of all that a co-ordinated plan for the taxation of such transport should be drawn up by the various authorities concerned. And these matters are receiving the serious attention of Government.

With regard to the rates of tolls which are in force on provincial roads in this Presidency, Government fear that some misunderstanding is likely to arise between toll bar keepers and the public on account of the different schedules of rates which are in force in various parts of the Presidency. These schedules have been printed and the public are reminded that toll bar keepers are authorised to demand the payment of tolls in conformity with the schedule of rates in force in the division or district in which the toll bars are situated.

DRASTIC POWERS.

The public are further reminded that under section 4 of Bombay Act III of 1875, the Tolls on Roads and Bridges Act, read with section 11, toll collectors have, on non-payment of toll on demand, power to seize the contents of a vehicle liable to pay toll, and if such contents are not sufficient to defray the toll they have power to seize the vehicle itself, which will, according to the provisions of section 4, become liable for sale. Moreover, under section 6 of the Act, all police officers are bound to assist the toll collectors, when rejuired to do so.

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WILSON HIGH SCHOOL'S RECORD

Out of 65 students that appeared for the Matriculation Examination in April last, 44 were successful, securing nearly 68 per cent. of passes, the University percentage being about 43.

Mr. D.N. Ajgaonkar stands first in the Presidency with a total of 536, obtaining the Jaganath Shankarsheth and the Sitabai R. Naik Scholarships and the Dinanath S. Mankar Gold Medal.

Another student V.S. Pradhan, gets the D.B. Laxuman Jaganath Vaidya Scholarship.

Last year also a pupil of the same school stood first in the Presidency. So this is the fourth time that pupils from this school have topped the list of the successful students in the Matriculation Examination.

Harijans who visited "Parnakuti" on Monday at the time of Gandhiji's breaking his Fast.

Sjt. Ramdas Gandhi distributing "Prasad" to the public assembled at "Parnakuti" on Monday, after Mahatmaji broke his 21 days' Fast.

IDEALS OF INDIAN RISHIS

Swami Advaitananda On Their Socio-Religious System

(From A Correspondent)

INDORE May 29.

Swami Adwaitanandji of the Bharat Seva Ashram Sangh delivered a most interesting lecture on the Socio-religious ideals of the Rishis of India, on Friday last in the Nandlal Pura Municipal theatre hall amidst a vast gathering.

Dr. Vyas Lacturer, Holkar College Indore, while introducing the learned lecturer, explained in short how the Sangh had become useful with its elaborate programme of humanitarian activities for the growth of the Indian people. The Swamiji paying homage to Rani Ahilya Bai went on to describe the lofty ideals of the Rishis and came to the conclusion that they were the only solutions towards the regeneration of the present society. He showed vividly the evils of modernism and prescribed the remedy as Love and sacrifice, Brahmacharya or perfect purity and continence. He advised them to follow the footsteps of the Rishis and meet the modern exigencies with the traits of Indian heart full of love and sympathy to the humanity at large.

MADRAS AND M. C. C. VISIT

Guarantee Of Rs. 12,000 Accepted

MADRAS, June 1.

Mr. De Mello, Honorary Secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, passed through Madras yesterday en route to Delhi after spending his holidays in Ceylon. He informed the Associated Press that both Madras and Ceylon had accepted the financial guarantees in connexion with the M. C. C.'s forthcoming visit.

Madras, he said, strongly urged that the M. C. should arrive in India at least a week earlier, as the final test at Madras could then be played in JJnuary, after which the weather might become uncomfortable.

Mr. DeMello, who inspected the Madras Cricket Club ground declared that the wicket was expected to be as good as the one at Lords.

The Madras Cricket Association discussed last evening all matters relating to the M. C. C.'s forthcoming visit, and Mr. De Mello told them that the guarantee of Rs. 12,000 was fully accepted—A. P.

ANGLO-INDIAN YOUTH JAILED

Offensive Reply To Assistant Governor Of Work-House

An Anglo-Indian youth, who was an inmate of the Government Workingmen's Hostel, was sentenced to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon for having behaved in an offensive manner to the Assistant Governor of the work House.

Mr. Gale, the Assistant Governor, giving evidence stated that on Tuesday morning when all the inmates were at their meals, he asked them if they had any complaints to make. All the inmates kept quiet excepting the accused who replied in an offensive manner without looking up: "If I have any complaints I would make it before a Magistrate."

The accused called two inmates of the House as defence witnesses and both of them corroborated the evidence of the Assistant Governor. The accused in his statement said that he answered Mr. Gale in a very polite manner and was not at all offensive.

The Magistrate believing the story of the Assistant Governor sentenced Oswald Napier to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

HARIJAN PROCESSION STONED

Disturbance At Wadhwan

AHMEDABAD, June 1.

A Wadhwan message states that a procession organised there in commemoration of Mahatma Gandhi's fast was pelted with stones, one of which hit Swami Shivanand on the head causing profuse bleeding.

A disturbance was also created at a meeting which was held subsequently.—A.P.

PRACTICAL JOKE ENDS IN FATALITY

Parsi Lad Takes Poison After Hearing False Matriculation Result

Nasserwanji Ardeshir Bhatta, 22 year old, matriculation student living in Bawla Building on Tardio Road committed suicide on Wednesday evening by swallowing phosphorous. Believing on the word of a friend, who stated that he had failed in the matriculation examination when he had actually passed, he ended his life through disappointment.

Bhatta had failed twice and this year was the third time he appeared. After the results were published, some of his friends jokingly told him that he had failed again. He was so upset that without varifying the statement he swallowed phosphorous.

At night some other friends who went to his room, obviously to congratulate him on his success found him gasping for breath.

They immediately removed him to the Parsi General Hospital where he died, in spite of prompt medical treatment.

MOTHERS' LODGE MEETING

The Third General Meeting of this Mother's Lodge was held on Monday, with Dr. M H Syed M A (Bombay) PhD, (London), in the Chair.

The meeting lasted for full two hours during which the whole programme was gone through.

Mr. M. R. Dholakia, the Founder and President of the Lodge explained the aims and objects of the Lodge, which, are to promote practical brotherhood and sisterhood manifesting themselves in personal assistance and services rendered by members to each other and outsiders in distress and in need of relief, etc.

The Outward Airmail left at 8-30 a.m. on Wednesday with five passengers including Sir Montagu Webb, Chairman, Board of Directors of "The Daily Gazette" for England and Squadron Leader Bryer for Brindisi.

Mrs. Harry Bonney proposes to leave for Bushire on Friday.—A. P.

MUSLIM LAD SENT TO BORSTAL

Robbed Master Of Rs. 1,015

Taking into consideration the age of the accused, the Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, who convicted Nazarali Jeevaji, a Muslim lad of 19, passed orders sending the accused to the Borstal Institution, Dharwar for a period of three years, on Thursday at the Girgaum Police Court.

Th facts of the case are that Nazarali, who was employed by one Hassanali Allbhoy, residing at Pagdiwala Chawl, Bombay, committed on May 13, a theft of ornaments and cash of the total value of Rs. 1,015. With the money he bought a trunk and some clothes and then absconded.

His master came to know of the theft at about 8 p.m. the same day and immediately reported the matter to the police. Sub-Inspector Jaywant informed the Railway Police of the theft and subsequently the accused was arrested by a police constable in a train, near Surat. The stolen property was recovered from him.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was convicted as above.

WORKERS' EXCURSION

Welfare Experiment In Delhi Mills

(From A Correspondent.)

An interesting and enterprising experiment was recently tried by the Delhi Cloth Mills as a welfare measure on behalf of their staff.

A two-day picnic excursion was arranged for about 500 of the mill workers by which they enjoyed one day in Jaipur and one day at Ajmer. The whole scheme was carried out most successfully in co-operation with the B. B. C. I. Railway who quoted special rates for the train journey and also made all arrangements through contractors for motor buses for sight seeing and also for feeding the excursionists at a very cheap rate.

The special train arrived at Jaipur in the early morning of 24th inst. and the passengers were immediately conveyed to the Galta Pass where the Hindus took the opportunity of bathing in the sacred tank at that place which is said, as legend goes, to be fed with water from the Ganges. They were then taken to the famous Amber Palace in the gardens.

WORKERS ENJOY SIGHT-SEEING.

After enjoying themselves there until noon, the whole party were taken by bus to Jaipur where they were shown the Botanical and the Zoological gardens and were at liberty to explore the interesting sights of Jaipur city itself. After an evening meal at the station, the special train left for Ajmer. Here again excellent arrangements were made for sight seeing. The majority of the party were taken immediately to Pushkar Lake where they bathed in the sacred waters and visited important temples; meanwhile, the Muslim excursionists visited the tomb and the Mosque of the Khwaja Saheb in the city. Preparations for the morning meal were made in the beautiful gardens by the side of the Ana Sagar where even at mid-day at the height of summer, there is always cool breeze.

SUCCESSFUL TRIP.

For the rest of the day, the excursionists were free to visit many interesting historic and religious places in the city. After an evening meal, the train left for Delhi with every sign that the trip had been thoroughly enjoyed. The total inclusive rate charged by the Railway for the excursion was eight rupees eight annas, of which sum the mill hands paid a proportion, while the balance was made up by the management of the Delhi Cloth Mills.

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY BILL FOR MYSORE

Dewan Declines To Expedite Legislation

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, May 30.

The Offg. Dewan of Mysore, Diwan Bahadur M. N. Krishna Rao, B. A., received a deputation on Saturday evening consisting of Messrs. P. Subbarama Chetty, M. L. C., Belur, Srinivasiengar, M. L. C., B. G. Rajagopala Mudaliar T. T. Sharma, P Murugesam Pillai M. L. C., Vajapeyam Venkatesiah and M. A. Gopalaswami, in connection with legislation for the removal of Untouchability. Mr. S. P Rajagopalachari, Second Member of Council was also present. Mr. Subbarama Chetty referred to the Mysore Untouchability Abolition Bill, given notice of by some non-officials and the reply of Government in this behalf, and requested the Dewan Saheb to permit (1) the placing of its general principles before the next session of the Representative Assembly, (2) the publication of the Bill in the Mysore Government Gazette under Rule 8 of the Rules of Business, and (3) the passage of the Bill at the next session of the Legislative Council.

It was represented on behalf of the Deputationists, that the Government should be pleased to throw open all Kuzrai Hindu temples in the State to the untouchables without delay in accordance with the resolution of the Legislative Council passed at the last session.

DEWAN'S REPLY.

Replying to the Deputation, the Dewan stated that the subject matter of the Bill was of such moment that its consideration could not be rushed and the fullest publicity and scope should be given for the expression of all shades of opinion. The proposal that the rules of business should be suspended and the Bill passed at a single sitting of the Council could not be entertained. The Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council were soon to be reconstituted and there was no object in bringing this matter before the last session of the present houses of Legislature.

As regards the question of throwing open the Muzrai temples to Harijans, the Dewan stated that the question was a difficult one and involved the consideration of many points including its legal aspect.

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India On Edge Of Volcano

If British Will Not Listen, There Is Nothing For Me And Men Like Me, But To Retire Into Obscurity, Says Sapru

An interview with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru by Mr. Leonard W. Matters, who formed a member of the deputation sent to India last year by the Friends of India League of London, appears in the "Leader" Mr. Matters writes

I called on him at his hotel and found him busy in the study of Keith's book which contains a reprint of most of the famous speeches of the past quarter of a century on India.

'There has been no substantial change,' he said, 'since I saw you at Allahabad, but the atmosphere both here in England and out in India, has, if anything, grown worse.'

I asked for an explanation.

REAL TRAGEDY.

'What you remind me I then said is still true to-day', Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru remarked. 'The tragedy of Britain's failure in policy is not that she has been unable to meet the demands of the Congress, but that she has failed to satisfy the reasonable requests of the Moderates. There is no sign that I can see that her policy will do that and the British Parliament and people should, at all costs, know it. What are the changes, and why is the atmosphere worse? Civil disobedience has failed. There is no doubt about that, and I told my Congress friends at Benares that no harm would be done to their cause by frankly admitting it. But here in England the true significance of this failure is being misinterpreted, and a sense of satisfaction and congratulation over the suppression of Congress activity seems to me to be deluding many who ought to know better, and blinding them to the real danger. The Government has certainly suppressed for the time being Congress activity, but it has not suppressed the spirit which is not only that of the Congress but of the vast mass of Indians That spirit has been driven deeper and has hardened in otterness.'

'The failure of the Congress', he continued, 'has had a sad effect. It has soured and disrupted countless homes and in a terrible manner has affected the relationship within innumerable families. It has meant nothing in easing the situation for you in England What have you to show on the other side? Constitutionalist as I am, associated with no party but having friends in all, I am bound to say with the greatest candour that if the diehard view prevails and prevents us from achieving what we have been trying for, constitutional methods will be treated in wide circles as having failed. That is the real tragedy which so few people in England seem to understand.'

WHITE PAPER PROPOSALS.

'I have come back to England' Sir Tej Bahadur went on, 'merely because I conceive it to be my duty as a patriotic Indian to make one more effort to awaken the Government, Parliament and the people here to a sense of the realities of the situation in India. Nobody is more conscious than myself of the criticism and ridicule directed against me by Indians just as patriotic as myself. But there is no limit to my patience. I have believed in finding a way out, though at this moment the prospect does not seem to be bright. Since 1930 I have been coming here, urging and working for an honourable and workable settlement. That is still my purpose. I do not wish to disguise that the White Paper proposals will not, without material amendments, satisfy India—not even the Moderates. That must be said, and when I have said it and have pointed the way, as I see it, to a solution of the vital difference between one concept of a free and self-governing India, and another and very different concept. I shall have done my duty, and shall have acquitted myself of responsibility.'

'What is the situation in India?' I asked. 'What is the state of mind towards the British Government's proposals, and are you hopeful?'

'As I have said', Sir Tej Bahadur replied, 'judging the prospects here from the trend of opinion in English political circles, they do not seem to me to inspire hope. Whether the prospects may improve I cannot say. As regards the situation in India I feel you are living on the edge of a volcano. If you do not realise the danger I can only tell you it is there. If you will not listen, then there is nothing for me and men like me, but to retire into obscurity.

DIE-HARDS.

'Such talks as I have had already with the leading men here on Indian affairs suggest that few of them realise the danger. Yes, I have been following very closely the discussions in Conservative circles on Indian affairs this past week, and have been astounded at some of the utterances of men like Mr. Churchill and Lord Lloyd. What is an Indian who has worked for many years for the constitutional fulfilment of Britain's pledges to say when he finds those pledges ridiculed by men who are supposed to know India, and to be men of honour? What can be the effect in India of such declarations as that the Solemn pledges of Viceroys, Prime Ministers, and Secretaries of State mean nothing. I have seen it stated by at least two opponents of the White Paper proposals that the Viceroys and Governments had no right to make such pledges—that they could only come from the Sovereign-himself and be valid. Have the speeches and declarations reprinted in Keith's book been forgotten, and are the pledges contained in them to be repudiated and explained away? If so, then there is no hope for India, and none at all for Britain herself.'

PLEDGE BY CROWN.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru here drew my attention to the King-Emperor's proclamation of Dec. 23, 1919, in which the word 'Swaraj' is used, and to other similar pronouncements and declarations clearly embodying pledges on behalf of the Crown.

'They are the answer,' he said, 'to this new discovery that no pledge is valid unless given by the Sovereign himself.'

'In what respect,' I asked, 'do you regard the White Paper as not fulfilling the pledges?'

'You deny us control of the Army and at the same time will not accept the suggestions we make for a practical programme, which might, if adopted, in the end enable us to discharge the functions of self-defence. You hedge in the transfer of finance and impose very heavy safeguards, some of which go far towards whittling down or nullifying responsibility. These are substantial substractions from self-government,' replied Sir Tej Bahadur. 'Moreover, it is clear to me that there is a hardening of view here. At best we can regard the White Paper as providing for an intermediate stage, but what of the final? If those proposals are all we are to get, then the pledges are not fulfilled; then the responsibility and the tragedy are on your heads—not on those who, wanting peace and co-operation, have done their best to warn you.'

Seth Ratanchand Golchha, banker, Cantonment Jubbulpore has sent a message to Mahatma Gandhi tendering hearty congratulations for the successful termination of the fast.

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MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI PRAISES "HATAMTAI"

Maulana Shaukat Ali, who visited the Krishna Cinema on special request to witness the latest talkie of Bharat Movietone, named "Hatamtai," expressed his high appreciation of the production saying that he was greatly touched by the devotion and firm faith of Hatam (the hero of the plot). He said that such was the kind of picture needed for the moment. He admired the spirit of the whole production, which was one of self-sacrifice and service to humanity. The brilliant dialogues, sweet music and delightful songs linked with fine acting—all these, the Maulana said, were "really wonderful and grand," and that citizens of Bombay, irrespective of caste or creed, young and old, of either sex, must make it a point to witness this picture at the Krishna Cinema.

TWO NEW AIR AWARDS

Two new air awards—the Gold Medal and Silver Medal—have been founded by the Royal Aeronautical Society.

The first awards of the Silver Medal have been made to:

Captain C. F. Uwins, for reaching a world record height in a heavier-than-air craft of 43,976ft. on Sept. 16. 1932.

Squadron-Leader O. R. Gayford DFC, RAF, and Flight Lieut. G. E. Nicholetts, AFC, RAF, who flew from Cranwell to Walvis Bay non-stop, a distance of 5,340 miles.

DINNER FOR 2000 HARIJANS

To commemorate Gandhiji's triumph a dinner has been arranged for two thousand Harijans. The dinner will be given to-day at 5 p.m. opposite Novelty Cinema, Grant Road.

Besides many other the following gentlemen will attend the dinner:—

Seth Shivji Devji Khetsi (who helped by giving 41 mags of rice), Shrimant Seth Napoo (Pramukh of Grain Merchants' Association), Shrimant Darshur Bhagooji Setkir, Dr. Bhusrat, Merban Slim Saheb, Deshbhagat Shrimati Lilavatibai Munshi, Corporator Malinibai Sukhtankar, Shriyut Mindhe Patil, Deshbhagat Pupala, and Shriyut Sete.

PEARL MILL WORKERS MEET

Old hands of Pearl Mill, anxious to know the developments of the representation made by the Bombay Mill Workers' Union to their agents, met again in Talchurkar's Wadi on 29th instant when Rao Bahadur Asavale, presided.

About 500 workers were present. The President appealed to the workers to remain patient and peaceful till the negotiations were completed. He said that the Union had already sent a letter to the Agents asking for an interview in the matter. The reply has been delayed owing to the absence of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Fazalbhoy from Bombay.

He hoped that agents would make a thorough inquiry into the matter and do justice to workers.

Other speeches were made in the same vein by three other workers, when the proceedings were terminated peacefully.

TRIBUTES TO SIR MONTAGUE BUTLER

Services In Cause Of Untouchables Eulogised

NAGPUR, May 31.

Warm tributes to Sir Montague Butler for the services rendered by His Excellency to his community were paid by Mr. G. M. Thaware, Secretary, All India Depressed Classes Association, in the course of his Presidential speech at a crowded meeting at Raipur. Referring to the present anti-untouchability campaign, he thought that they must agitate for securing of just rigths with Government support, instead of depending on the efforts of caste Hindus.

After laying stress on the urgent need for adequate educational facilities, Mr. Thaware hoped that His Excellency the Governor-designate, would safeguard their interests in services and show a sympathetic attitude towards the community.—A. P.

PUNITIVE POLICE FOR MEERUT HINDUS

Babu Padamraj Says Step Was Uncalled For

The following is a statement of Babu Padamraj Jain, General Secretary, Hindu Mahasabha about the Pilkhwa Hindus:—

On receipt of reports in the Hindu Mahasabha, head office, New Delhi, I accompanied by Mahashe Nanak Chand Verma, Updeshak Shardhanand Dalit-udhar Sabha Delhi, visited the Pilkhwa village on my way to Hapur. The facts are reported to me are as follows:—

"One and a half mile from village Pilkhwa, there is a village Sikara, which is predominently a Hindu village. A few months back a Mahomedan died in Sikara village and the Mahomedans tried to slaughter cow in connection with his death ceremony, but on the persuasion of the Hindus that no cow slaughter had ever done in that village, the Mahomedans gave up the idea, but the outside agencies were always active and exciting the Mahomedans there to do the cow slaughter on the Idd occasion. Last year it was given out that the Mahomedans would slaughter cow on Idd and this news spread like the wild fire in surrounding villages. The Galhaut Rajputs, the famous descendents of Udepur clan and tamar Rajputs of 84 villages gathered together in the vicinity of Pilkhwa to persuade the Mahomedans to give up the idea of cow slaughter. The District Authorities came up to the spot and after Rajputs were assured that no cow slaughter would be done the Rajputs went back to their respective homes.

Since then there is no tension amongst the communities. The relations of both of Hindus and Mahomedans are as cordial as ever. The written undertaking of the Collector given at that occasion is in the possession of Ch. Har Sahai Singh of Kakrana. The Mahomedans have also with the help of outside agencies had filed a civil suit of a declaratory nature for the rights to do cow slaughter but the Civil Court decided against them holding that by practice now cow slaughter has hitherto taken place and by the custom it is therefore, prohibited, so no cow slaughter can be done as a right and without special permission of the District authorities.

It now transpires that the Government is bent upon abbrogating the time honoured customary rights of the majority communities of Hindus under the cloak of protecting the minority communities, and has, therefore, posted the punitive police at Pilkhwa village, District Meerut when there is no tension amongst the communities, and no communal riot ever took place. The Hindus of Meerut District particularly and of the U.P. in general regret very much that such a thing is being done during the regime of a Muslim Governor of U.P., H.E. the Nawab Chhatari."

DACOIT CHIEF HANGS HIMSELF

Suicide Committed In Akola Jail

NAGPUR, June 1.

News has been received here that Nathasing, leader of a gang of dacoits, who was recently arrested and was undergoing imprisonment in the Akola jail, committed suicide by hanging himself on May 25.—A. P.

PROTECTION FIRST AND PARLEYS NEXT

Indian Businessmen Warn Government Against Back-Stairs Arrangements With Japanese Industrialists

Mr. H. P. Mody has sent the following telegram on behalf of various associations to the Secretary of State for India, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, and the Commerce Member of the Government of India:—

"Millowners' Associations Bombay, Ahmedabad and Baroda, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, Indian Cement Manufacturers Association, Upper India, Northern India and Southern India, and United Provinces Chambers of Commerce, Delhi Factory Owners' Federation, Bengal Hosiery Manufacturers Association, Indian Chamber of Commerce Calcutta, and Bengal National Chamber, desires me strongly to protest against the conditions which Japanese industrialists are reported to be laying down as essential to the trade agreement with the British Empire.

The Associations concerned emphatically hold that no Trade Arrangements should even be discussed without the participation of Indian commercial and industrial interests, and that meanwhile immediate and effective protection must be afforded to Indian industries."

NIZAM'S DONATION

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, May 28.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has made a donation of Rs. 8,300 to the Anjuman Hami-e-Islam Society of Nagpur. The interest from the endowment which will be called the "Nizam Scholarship Fund" will be utilised in giving scholarships monthly to the students of the Anjuman High School, Nagpur.

CULPRIT BOUND OVER

Jamsetji J. Randelia, a Parsi boy, 17 years old was bound over for a period of one year for a sum of Rs. 100 by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, on Wednesday, for the theft of a silk sari worth Rs. 75, from Cama Baug on May 25th.

The accused was arrested on May 25, when one S. H. Daruwala lodged a complaint with the police.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was bound over for a year.

WHEN EUROPEANS WENT ABOUT IN EVE'S DRESS

A FEW CENTURIES AGO WHEN EUROPEANS WORE EVE'S DRESS AND CLEANED THEIR BODIES BY RUBBING THEM WITH MUD. INDIANS WERE USING PERFECTLY MADE SOAPS AND WERE WEARING CLOTHES OF SILK AND GOLD.

IMPOSSIBLE
EVEN FOR THE BEST SCIENTISTS OF EUROPE
TO MAKE SOAPS AS GOOD AS GODREJ'S AT GODREJ'S PRICES!!!

High class toilet soaps could be made cheaply only in India not in Europe. Toilet soaps are made either from animal fats or vegetable oils and they are both very dear in Europe. Good animal fats are used in Europe for edible purposes and most of the fats used in soap-making are obtained from the carcasses of dead animals and from slaughter house offal. For making cheap soaps for export fat is recovered even from human excreta.

It was said in the "Times of India" a few months ago that many medical men were of the opinion that cheap imported toilet articles were giving rise to skin diseases.

Many varieties of oils suitable for soap-making are produced largely in India and are very cheap.

GODREJ'S TOILET SOAPS Nos. 1 and 2

are better than all imported soaps and hundreds of doctors recommend them for keeping the skin in health.

GODREJ'S "TURKISH BATH" AND "BABY" SOAPS ARE AS GOOD AS THE BEST EVER MADE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD AND YET THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST EVER MADE EITHER IN INDIA OR ANYWHERE ELSE.

Appreciative testimonials have been received from Dr. Annie Besant, Poet Rabindranath Tagore, Sir Phiroz C. Sethna, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.

The well-known French Jeweller Mon. Joseph Van. Pragg doing business in Bombay and Paris, says:

"My skin is very sensitive. I have used the best of European and American soaps but I find Godrej's to be better than all those soaps and I AM TAKING GODREJ'S SOAPS WITH ME TO PARIS FOR USE WHILE IN EUROPE."

A GERMAN SKIN SPECIALIST WRITES TO SAY: "Soaps made of animal fats retard perspiration by clogging the pores of the skin. I am a constant user of your No. 1 vegetable soap which in my opinion must find universal recognition as a health and beauty soap."

SAYS MAJOR DICKINSON, GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL ANALYSER: "GODREJ'S SOAPS are perfect in all respects."

BEWARE!

Majority of soap-makers in India use ANIMAL FATS. All Toilet Soaps made by GODREJ SOAPS LIMITED are guaranteed free from all adulterants and made of PURE INDIAN VEGETABLE OILS.

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Branches at: CALCUTTA, LAHORE and MADRAS.

Engineering And Textile Section

India's Anti-Dumping Move

English Trader Tells Japan How She May Still Surmount Heightened Tariff Wall

The following article from the pen of an "Observer," who is believed to be an English trader, appears in the "Japan Chronicle" of April 26 and will be read with some interest in this country, as presenting a third party view of the problem of Indo-Japanese trade.

A new foundation for another kind of tariff wall has been laid in the passage of the so-called "anti-dumping" bill in India. The visible and declared object of the new duty is said to be the protection of local and British industries against competing Japanese goods.

The notice of the abrogation of the thirty year old Indo-Japanese Commercial Treaty, it is expected is the forerunner of the intended exclusion of the most-favoured-nation clause in a new treaty after October next.

In the present temper of the Japanese nation towards foreigners, in consequence of the League of Nations Geneva decision on the Manchurian question and her withdrawal from the League, the British-Indian new tariff policy has not been accepted from a purely business point of view but as an act of unfriendliness although the new policy has no connection with the League of Nations, but a close relationship with the Ottawa Imperial Conference.

Those who take the unfriendly view have as the backing for their suspicion, the fact that such a measure was not introduced against Russia and Germany when they deliberately depreciated their currencies to vanishing point after selling their products all over the world at far below (gold) cost of production—including Roubles and Marks in every street corner below the cost of the paper on which they were printed. Nor were any steps taken against France when Francs depreciated by 90 per cent and were stabilised at 20 per cent. of the pre-war value after France had also expanded her overseas export trade.

Japanese, therefore, do not see any reason for the hue-and-cray about the Yen and dumping alarms now that her exchange stands at 1s. 3d. instead of 2s. due to the dislocation of international currencies in consequence of the abandonment of the Gold Standard by scores of Nations, including herself. She also remembers that in the interval between England and herself going off gold, the Yen had stood around 3s. instead of 2s., very much to the detriment of her exports. Japan, moreover, refers to the fact that for the last thirty years but one balances of Indo-Japanese trade have been vastly in favour of India.

CLIMBING OVER NEW WALL.

It is certainly admitting insult to their intelligence that industrialists in India required depreciated Yen and dumped goods to wake them up to the realisation of the necessity of industrialising India, and that behind tariff walls at the expense of the consumers.

This is by no means paving the way clear for the reduction of trade barriers at the world Economic Conference. Although Japan has appointed an important personality to go and listen to the President Roosevelt conversations in the meantime, she is hardly concerned in any other economic problem except discriminating tariffs.

Japan will be exporting heavily, between now and October next when the new duty is expected to be put into operation, stocks of goods for storage in India. Therefore, the new duty will have no direct effect until after the middle of next year.

In the meantime, thanks to her super-efficient industrial organisations, Japan is in the position to increase her production greatly and will concentrate on mass-outputs of such goods as happen to be subject to the high duties; thus reducing her cost of production and enabling her exporters to climb over even the new tariff wall.

By this method her overhead costs in general will be lowered and she will able to expand further in territories where she enjoys most-favoured. nation treatment.

The old simpleton theory that a tariff against "A" will benefit "B" does not hold good now that by mechanical efficiency "A" can turn the table round.

It is a foregone conclusion that the Indian Mills will be helping Japan unwittingly because, apart from necessity, they will not be able to resist the temptation of raising their prices for home products at the expense of the consumer; and again, unless the Trade Unions in the United Kigdom wake up and permit double shift and more looms to increase production and reduce costs, any demand for goods and advance in American cotton will be sufficient for the Lancashire Mill to raise their prices out of proportion, thus nullifying the preferential facilities, as was the case when the Sterling depreciation advantages were lost in a short time after England went off gold.

PURCHASING POWER.

Many prominent authorities have confirmed in their respective reports what appears in every school geography book, that the population of India and China is over 800,000,000. laying stress and importance on their consuming capacity but unless their purchasing powers are raised, it is more correct and less deceptive to combine the estimate at under 80000000 for the prposes of foreign trade. No magician can raise the purchasing power of vast Asia to the level —per head—of, say Australia, Argentine or New Zealand but the rehabilisation of silver will, at any rate, restore and double the currency of China and the stores of value of India to the advantage of existing manufacturing countries.

In the meantime, invitation to Indians to pay higher prices for tariff-burdened or expensive domestic products can hardly be acceptable, no matter how much nationalistic patriotism is stretched.

Economists, looking at a concave glass, advocate high prices for raw materials and base their arguments on the first fact that high prices will raise the purchasing power of primary producers, but they fail to look at the convex side to see the second fact, that the manufactured goods tha the primary producers are expected to buy will increase in price too and counterbalance the enhanced purchasing power.

Looking through a clear crystal ball, the inconsistency of the argument can be seen. What economists actually mean is that high raw materials will oust or reduce the advantages of a low manufacturing country. In other words, the higher the price of raws, the better for high producing countries in relation to low producers and vice-versa. This may sound Irish but the following examples tell the truth:—

Manchester		Japan
100:	Cotton costs	:100
100:	Labour costs	: 50
200	Total cost	.150
	Advantage to Japan 25 p.c.	
400:	Cotton costs	:400
100:	Labour costs	: 50
500	Total cost	450
	Advantage to Japan 10 p.c.	

It must be for this rather than for other reasons that Japan is going in for finer counts and superior grades of cloth, using more American than cheap Indian cotton in her blending, and endeavouring in every direction to use her labour forces to higher advantage, so that when raw prices advance she may not suffer defeat on account of the vanishing advantages of her labour costs.

Whereas India has been preaching non-co-operative movements, Japan has practiced and developed a national co-operative spirit.

Whereas China is wasting her time and money on clumsy boycott movement Japan is mathodically penetrating not only into the boycott bubble but into all trade restrictions by taking scientific counter-measures.

Whereas United Kingdom Trade Unions have demoralised the textile labour with single-shift and limited looms, Japanese Trade Unions have encouraged double-shifts and individual independent efficiency, having the collective fruits of labour to be gathered by the machinery. The result is no unemployment and dole but greater production at lower costs.

It is surprising how simple remedies are not applied in international qestions.

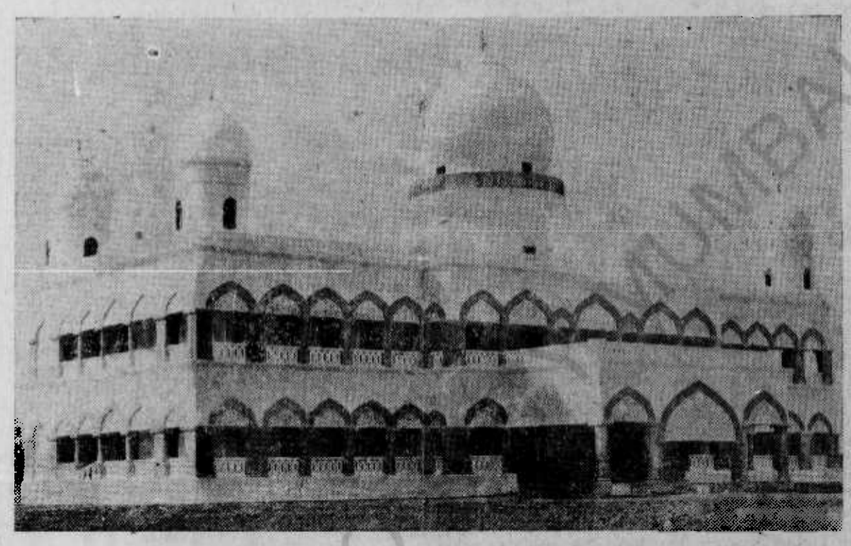
Dumping is a very questionable allegation, causing international strife but can be best checked and rectified by the abolition of import duties on goods reimported into countries of origin. It will cause no loss of revenue because such a scurce of revenue does not exist and will do away with many international disputes over currency depreciation advantages, over-production, and the dumping bogey, because if one class of traders (manufacturers and exporters) dump for any reason whatever, another class (retailers and importers) will buy back such goods as happen to be cheaper outside than in the country of origin.

A tariff on re-imports is like a passport enabling the older to travel all over the world but not permitting him to return to his own country.

Indian Architecture: Old And New

—Courtesy: "Indian State Railways Magazine."

PLACE OF THE RAJA OF BAGHAHR STATE ON THE BANKS OF THE SUTLEJ.



—Courtesy: "Indian Concrete Journal."

Guest House recently built by the Raja of Bobbili at Bobbili, Ganjam. All the floors and the roof of this imposing building are of Reinforced Concrete Slab and beam type and the internal columns and [illegible] where necessary, are also built in Reinforced Concrete. A central dome which is 85 ft. high from ground level has a diameter of 27 ft. and the thickness of its wall averages 8 inches only. **The main walls of** the building are of local stone masonry and the rest of the building is almost entirely Reinforced Concrete, including floors, beams, domes, and minarets, staircases, jhali work, balastrades, columns and footings. In this portion of the work nearly 150 tons of "Swastika" cement were used. Messrs. Bird & Co. were the designers and contractors for the Reinforced Concrete work, the designs being executed by Mr. S. K. Ghosh, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.

Japan's Family Made Textiles

Some Of World's Most Beautiful Fabrics Are Made In Japanese Homes For Exclusive Domestic Trade

Every textile exporter and most manufacturers are familiar with the many types of textiles exported by Japan to the markets of the Far East and, more recently, elsewhere. Most of these materials are merely cheap and usually inferior copies of English or American materials of the same type. But exporters and others who have not lived in Japan or made a special study of the subject are not usualy acquainted with the products of the many "home" textile plans of Japan, some of which produce many of the most beautiful fabrics in the world.

The textile industry of Japan can be divided into two distinct branches—the larger plans manufacturing cheap materials for the export trade, by means of modern machinery; and the smaller plants, including the "home" industries, usually manufacturing better grade materials entirely for local or domestic sale, often with the simplest and least expensive equipment and without modern labour-saving machinery.

HIGH GRADE GOODS

We often hear that all Japanese textiles are mere junk, unfit for the better class of trade, and that the colours in these goods are not fast. It is true that Japan does produce a tremendous amount of this trashy type, and that is one of the reasons for her success in the Far Eastern trade to-day. These cheaper products are more suited to the purchasing power of the people of the East than our own better, higher-priced goods.

But we seldom see or hear of the better and most beautiful Japanese fabrics, and there are several reasons for this. Probably the most important is that even to-day there is very little yardage cloth made in Japan for domestic sale. Nearly all the fabrics made in Japan for the domestic trade are manufactured in the exact length and width required for the purpose for which the fabric is intended. For example, a fabric suitable for kimonos is made and sold only in widths of twelve to fourteen inches and in lengths of thirty to sixty feet, to make one or two kimonos.

Fabrics for obis, the fancy girdle or belt worn over the lady's kimono, are of various narrow widths, but seldom more than about eight feet long. Kimono lining fabrics are usually twelve to fourteen inches wide and about twenty-four feet long. These lining fabrics may be either plain or figured, but the best of them often have a beautiful design, such as a single large fish, fan, table and flowers; or similar motilf, woven into the one end only. In making up the garment this single large figure comes in the back, over the shoulders.

WORKS OF ART.

Some of these fabrics are real works of art, but they are suitable only for the one purpose for which they are made, and are often very expensive. In spite of the poverty of the East, the well-to-do Japanese man probably spends as much or more on his kimono as does the average Western business man of to-day on his suit. Ladies' kimonos are also expensive, and the lovely wedding kimonos sometimes sell for

(Continued on next page).

Pykara Hydro-Electric Works

Costing Over A Crore, This Ambitious Project Of Southern India May Ultimately Supply Electrical Needs Of 28 Million People

Before commencing a description of my visit to the various sections of the works of the Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme, which was formally inaugurated on the 5th April by H. E. Sir George Stanley, the Governor of Madras. I shall endeavour to epitomise the stages which led to the inception of the project.

The Scheme is the first attempt of the Government of Madras in the field of the electrical power production and distribution. Realising that the Presidency was entirely dependent on the importation of oil and coal for its industrial development, the Government seized on the natural resources afforded by the country, and authorised preliminary investigations in this direction. These were carried out by various firms to whom they granted concessions. Nothing definite, however, materialised until 1927, when the Government created a special Hydro-Electric department to deal with the subject.

A scheme was drawn up and, after receiving the necessary sanction from the Secretary of State in 1929, work was immediately commenced. Rapid progress was made, and the first generating unit came into operation at the end of 1932, followed by the second and third in January 1933, thus marking the first completed stage of a carefully considered plan for a network of electrical developments throughout the southern part of the Presidency.

The Scheme was completed well within the stipulated time and well under the estimated cost of 120 lakhs.

HEADWORKS.

Now for my visit. The main headworks are at Glen Morgan, at an altitude of nearly 7000ft. above sea level, and at the extremity of Nilgiri plateau. From this site one can look down on to the plains, stretching as far as Chamundi Hill in Mysore faintly visible on the sky-line. Situated as it is in a glen, amid delightful surroundings and scenery, it is reputed to be the highest head plant in the British Empire, and ranks among the first five highest in the world.

The headworks comprise of two artificial storage reservoirs with a total capacity of 84 million cubic feet of water, formed by daming the Pykara and Glen Morgan rivers. These rivers drain the Nilgiri plateau and have a catchment area which covers 38 square miles, receiving an annual rainfall of 105 inches. Winding along the plateau they gather this drainage of waters and then drop down to the plains at this point.

It is estimated that should necessity arise for future expansion a total of 3,000,000,000 cubic feet of water can be economically stored as the site selected contains a number of natural reservoirs which, with little further expenditure, can be utilised for this purpose. It is estimated, also that with this quantity of water 90,000 horse power can be developed at the present generating station with, course, the installation of the necessary plant; and 30,000 horse power from the tail water at a site further down, where a second generating station can be erected. It will therefore be realised that there is a tremendous amount of reserve power available should industrial expansion demand it.

DAMS.

Two dams have been constructed to impound this water. The Upper Bund is 43 ft. above foundations strengthened by a core wall of masonry. The Lower Bund is larger, attaining a height of 95ft. on the upstream side and 80ft. on the downstream, with a core wall nearly 100ft. in height running throughout the middle.

These two storage lakes are connected by an open aqueduct over 7000ft. in length, which skirts to the hillside. From the Forebay, through gates electrically controlled, the water is carried underground through a tunnel 240ft. long, then through a connecting steel rivetted pipe 78 inches in diameter and 1100 ft. in length until it reaches the Penstock at the edge of the hill.

Here it branches off into two high pressure Penstock pipe lines, having a varying diameter from 27 inches at the top to 21 inches at the bottom. At the top of the Penstock a specially designed steel surge tank is erected. 65ft. high and 6ft. in diameter. The principle of this tank is to safeguard against quick changes of flow in the long pipe lines arising from any rapid changes of load on the generators.

Standing at the top of the Penstock one looks down on practically a sheer drop. The pipes go over the edge of the hill, drop sheer at some places, wind along at others, until after dropping and winding nearly two miles they terminate at the Power House, at a locality called Singara, 3000 ft. below. Just outside the Power House they end in a manifold from which three 16-1/2 inch pipes, attached securely to terminal anchors, divert the flow of the water to each wheel. The pressure operating at these valves is in the vicinity of 1400 lbs. per square inch.

Parallel to the Penstock pipe lines an electric haulage rail track is laid. This is used for the conveyance of materials and for the workmen and the stuff. It forms a permanent means of communication between the headworks and the Power House. It is operated by five winches set up at various sections of the down hill journey. Seated on a trolley I made my way to the Power House, and was on this journey over an hour owing to the gradients which had to be negotiated. Some idea of these gradients may be imagined when I state that at one place I travelled 800 ft. and dropped 650 ft.!

POWER HOUSE.

The Power House is solidly constructed of stone masonry with a Transformer Yard outside. The plant consists of three separate

(Continued on next page.)

"Forked Terror Of Sky"

Technologist Forecasts Transmission Of Milions Of Volts On Power Lines

Fiber-like tongues of electricity spurted and crackled about a corner of the Georgian Room at the Hotel Statler, Boston, when Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was generating 750,000 electrical volts for the Electric Utility Engineers of New England in a two-day convention, says the "Shistian Science Monitor."

His apparatus was fashioned after the Van de Graaff high voltage generating equipment set up at South Dartmouth to produce 10,000,000 volts of electricity. A huge aluminum hall when contacted by a more diminutive one attached to a stick carried like a wand in Dr. Compton's hand caused lightning to crinkle about the educator. A 110-volt house current, a motor and a silk belt completed the salient parts of the equipment.

The "forked terror of the sky" was a pleasing after-dinner performance, but the unseen population of the atmosphere, however sensed the commotion and the radios in the hotel rooms squawked their agitation.

USES OF HIGH VOLTAGE.

Dr. Compton discussed the methods of developing and the uses of high voltage. Commercially, high voltage promises more economical transmission of current over long distances, and the further perfecting of the X-ray, he stated. Pointing out that in the realm of pure science it offers he said, a means of bombarding the tough little atoms with electric particles, so the atoms of one element may be changed into the atoms of a different chemical constituency.

Dr. Compton announced that the 10,000,000-volt Van de Graaff generator will be completed next week, soon after which man will launch his most stupendous lightning bolt.

Asserting the distribution of electric power mainly to the domestic consumers to constitute the immediate and major problem confronting the electric utility, Mr. W. A. Buttrick, president of The Twin State Gas & Electric Company, called upon the engineers to help with distribution as they have helped with production. Citing the demands for lower power rates, he suggested the engineers might assist the utility in the field of public relations.

ALL-WORLD GANDHI FELLOWSHIP

Project For 'Social Usage Of Idle Resources' Started In New York

NEW YORK (By Air Mail.)

A project for the 'social usage of idle resources' has been started at Mt. Kisco, New York, by the All-World Gandhi Fellowship of which Mr. John Haynes Holmes is President, and Rabbi Wise, Vice-President.

A large colonial farmhouse has been taken over and fixed up by a group of college faculty men and women for a "Fellowship Center". These persons in a co-operative association are opening a new type of recreational and educational institution. Knowing it is of little use asking for philanthropic funds, they are using goods and services in place of money. No salaries are being paid. A staff of ten has been enlisted including college professors in sociology psychology, physical education, comparative religions and instructors in the arts.

The director is Mr. William H. Bridge, formerly assistant professor at Hunter College, and Mr. Kedar Nath Das Gupta is director of Public Relations.

Mr. Bridge says, "It is useless for the college faculty who have been let out to sit around and hope: the demand for college service will not increase, but the demand for informal adult education is increasing by leaps and bounds. The whole educational structure is changing and the result will be the setting up of a new type of social unit in which like-minded persons can live and study together on a co-operative basis.

Our place in the country combines this idea with the specific study of Peace techniques, international problems and methods of personal orientation. At the Fellowship Center, men and women young and old, can enjoy a vacation which will give a physical and mental setting-up, or they can live at new low rates in a co-operative home. In a sense, the center forms a small college unit without regard for grades and formal courses.

NO CURRICULUM.

In place of a curriculum is offered a 'life-procedure' which is a general schedule of behaviour arrivd at by conference between the individual student and the staff.

An important feature of the Center is that all guests and students share in the work, and no outside help is employed. The bank president will be asked to spend an hour each day in the kitchen or garden, side by side with the genuine worker. There is no respect of persons. Life is designed to be sane and leisurely for all.

8 HOURS WORK.

The Farmhouse, which is situated on a 100 acre estate, surrounded by orchards and boasting a golf course and a lake-view, has accommodation for 50 persons and will open about the middle of this month.

The organisation which is described as 100 per cent co-operative and non-commercial, plans to take care of guests and students for long or short periods at 10 dollars per week on conditions of their being willing to do eight hours of work each week as assigned.—Reutet.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 3-1/2 per cent.

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Divided into 5,000 4 per cent. Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each and 45,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each.

The Preference Shares shall carry a Cumulative Preferential Dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum and shall also have preference as to Capital in case of winding-up the Company.

Issued Capital: Rs. 2,00,000. 5,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each. 15,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each.

(5,000 Preference Shares and 4,000 Ordinary Shares have been already subscribed by the Directors, Managing Agents and their friends).

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This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

PYKARA HYDRO-ELECTRIC WORKS

(Continued from previous page.)

units, each comprising an Escher Wyss Impulse Wheel of 10,900. H. P., which in turn drives a Metropolitan-Vickers Alternator of 7810. K. V. A. at 600 revolutions per minute. This generates power at 11,000 volts, 50 cycles.

The supply of water to the turbines is regulated by a needle nozzle and deflector operated by an oil pressure governor. And it will be readily understood that very careful designing and thought was necessary to plan out the control of this mass of water in the two mile length of pipe lines.

In addition to these sets there are two house transformers, 11,000 volt switchgear, neutral switches and earthing resistances. The operating battery and control boards are located on a gallery running above the Power House floor.

Protection from damage by lightning is arranged for and is afforded by means of the plate type exide film arresters. All the transformers, oil-circuit breakers and lightning arresters are of the outdoor type; and are mounted on a lattice galvanised steel structure designed specially to meet the topograpical requirements of the site.

11,000 VOLTS.

The 11,000 volt supply, generated in the Power House, is taken through 110/66/11. K. V. 7810 K. V. A. transformers and switch gear, and is transmitted into a double-circuit transmission line. Although the operating voltage now is 66,000 volts it is proposed to change over to 110,000 volts as soon as the demand occasions it. The line is so constructed that the only alteration required on the changeover will be the addition of two discs.

This transmission line now returns uphill to the headworks, and from there across the Nilgiri's. This method was found to be more economical than the construction of the line along the foot-hills. It is carried across the Nilgiris on 229 steel pylons, with an average span of over 1000 ft. between each—the longest span being over half a mile in length—to the main Receiving Station at Coimbatore, 50 miles distant from the Power House.

The Receiving Station at Coimbatore is of the outdoor type and of low bus design, while the Pykara one is a two-storied structure. The main plant at this station consists of four transformers of 3000 K. V. A. 66/2/11. K. V.

In addition to this main station, sub-stations will be established at the towns of Erode, Pollachi, Tiruppur, Palghat and Iyerpadi; and when the scheme is at its full capacity it will feed a radius embracing three districts, eight large towns together with all villages within this area. The supply is intended to meet the needs of municipalities, tea factories on the Anamalais, and for all general utility purposes. The current to Ootacamund and other places on the Nilgiris is supplied direct from

The chief point which struck me about the whole scheme was the fact that it had been so designed, that should the necessity ever arise for expansion, it can be economically undertaken. Of course, it is essential for the successful working of an extensive system like the Pykara project that the chances of interruption of the service must be reduced to a minimum. This has been thought out, so that when trouble occurs on a particular section that section is isolated from the whole with greatest expedition, and thus does not interfere with the working of the remaining sections. Again, no single piece of plant or machinery need be wasted. A great forethought in these times of economic depression. Another niche, somewhere in the general scheme, can always be found to receive any controlling or transforming equipment displaced by the installation of more powerful machinery.

Turning to the economic aspect of the scheme, the Government of Madras will derive a satisfactory return on the capital invested. It is hoped that within a short period this scheme will prove a source of additional profit to the Presidency. So far optimism is justified as revenue has exceeded estimates calculated up-to-date. It is estimated that within six years the revenue estimated to be received within ten years will be received.

Electricity, the recognised motive power in the present and in the future, has come to stay in this Presidency; and will be distributed over a wide area at a cheap cost, especially from this system which has comparatively very little running or recurring expenditure. In this system the Government tariffs for all classes of load compare favourably with those of any other large electric supply undertaking elsewhere in India so much so, that the demand for current, so far, has been very encouraging. The Government is optimistic, and they are forging rapidly ahead with their ambitious plans in this line. And if these plans work without a hitch they hope, by the end of the next decade, to have a net-work of hydro-electric lines serving an area which contains over 28 million people.

Personally, I foresee, at not very far distant time, when the conservative Madras rural peasantry will realise the tremendous advantages of electricity; and turning from the habits of their forefathers will cast aside the evil-smelling "thail patti" and the cruder methods of village motive power, and adopt the clean white light of electricity and its powerful energy. It is, I am sure, not too optimistic to expect to see in the future the twinkling electric bulbs in village abodes, instead of the darkness and gloom which at present surrounds the countryside at eventide.—"Progressive India."

JAPAN'S FAMILY MADE TEXTILES

(Continued from previous page).

as much as £150 gold. Even a fine obi may cost more than £30.

Another reason why these fine fabrics are never found in our market is that the best of them are nearly always the product of the home or other small plants, which often consist of only one or two looms, operated entirely by the members of the family. These home looms are almost invariably hand-power, and, while each plant turns out a number of designs, the total production is too small ever to find its way into the export trade. But there are many thousands of these home-weaving plants, and their products are a big factor in the domestic Japanese trade.

In the production of these goods the general practice is for each family to handle one, and only one, operation. The spinning of the cotton or the silk-throwing is handled by one family, the dyeing by another, warping and winding may be done by another or, perhaps, by the family of the weaver. If the woven fabric is to be dyed or printed this is handled by another family, and the finishing wrapping and packing by another. Each family specialises on its one operation and makes a bare livelihood. These home industries apparently do not come under the factory regulations, and the whole family works all day and every day, frequently far into the night, under conditions that could not be tolerated in an industrial plant. The products are sold locally wherever possible, and the excess is often sold at municipally operated auctions, held at regular intervals, and attended by the metro-politan buyers.

MOST SKILFUL WEAVERS

The ability of these hand-weavers is not inferior to that of weavers in any other country in the world and is probably above that of most western weavers. Most of their best products are of silk, which they are particularly adept in handling. Many of the home plants have jacquard-type looms, often of a crude type and sometimes home-built. Often the looms are being replaced by looms

card mechanism is the only purchased part of the loom itself, and this is sometimes not large enough to give the complicated design desired, so that the warp is shifted by hand for certain threads.

Some of these beautiful fabrics are woven on dyed warps. Sometimes the dyed warps are discharge-printed. These are known as meisen-style fabrics. Sometimes the dyed warp is discharged in places, usually at very regular intervals, by applying a discharge paste locally with two notched sticks, by hand, to the yarn stretched between two poles in the yard. This notched-stick method could only be used on short warps for narrow fabrics containing only a limited number of threads such as is used in Japan.

MACHINERY FOR CHEAPER GOODS.

Most of the cheaper textile printing for the export trade is done on machines of the modern type, built in Japan, but copies of previously imported European machines. Some of the printing machines are driven directly by reciprocating single-cylinder steam engines. In many cases the patterns of these export goods are merely copies or adaptations of the Western goods already on the Eastern market.

The best of the Japanese colour printing on silk, cotton, and wool fabrics is done by the Yusen process, and many of these prints are very beautiful. Yusen printing is a variety of pencil work, in which as many as 150 tencils may be used in printing a single pattern of about 12 to 14 inches wide by 24 to 36 inches long.

The enomous expansion in Japan's textile export trade is slowly bringing about certain changes in the production of domestic fabrics. Formerly these were all woven in narrow widths, on very narrow looms. More recently many of these narrow

24 to 30 inches wide, which is export width.

Will Japanese textile producers, ambitious, versatile, and adaptable, decide to invade foreign markets with high-class goods as well as with cheap cloths? They certainly have the skill to make high-grade merchandise, and it is possible that one day, Japan may be exporting her better textiles to Europe and America.

KERBSIDE PETROL PUMPS

Traffic Committee Visit Sites Affected By New Notice

LIMITING HOURS OF SALE

Licensees Given An Another Chance To State Their Case

In connection with the notices issued by the licensing authority, intimating cancellation of the licenses of thirty-eight kerbside petrol pumps from the 1st January next, the Traffic Committee visited the sites of these pumps on 14th May and were of opinion that the notices were justified in 32 cases. In the remaining six they recommended a short extension of time.

The licensees and other parties affected were given an opportunity of representing their case at a subsequent meeting of the Committee held in the Head Police Office on May 24th.

They pleaded that removal of the pumps would mean a serious loss to them, as apart from sales of petrol, their accessories business would also be affected.

They argued that traffic was not uniform throughout the day, and there were certain slack hours when petrol could be sold from kerbside pumps without any interference to traffic. In view of this they suggested that rather than remove the pumps, the licensing authority should restrict the hours of sale to slack periods of the day.

INCONVENIENCE TO PUBLIC.

Representatives of two petrol distributing companies expressed the opinion that removal of the pumps concerned would do nothing towards relieving traffic congestion and would inconvenience the motoring public.

The Committee decided to reconsider the sites from the point of view put forward by the affected licensees, and have recommended that in those cases where obstruction is not permanent throughout the day, the experiment should be tried of only limiting their hours of sale. Pumps which were a permanent obstruction should be removed as already ordered. Licensees affected by the latter point will be given a further opportunity of stating their case.

There are 120 kerbside pumps within Municipal limits and 44 Pull in stations have either been constructed or have had sites sanctioned.

The approximate number of motor cars in Bombay is 10,500.

PRINCE AT WORLD'S SWITCHBOARD

Sees 'Phone Girls At Work And Pays Some Compliments

The Prince of Wales visited the new International Telephone Exchange and Faraday Building, the new centre of telephonic communication, in Queen Victoria-street which was opened by the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Percy Greenaway, in mail week.

At the international exchange he saw the girls at work, and asked many questions about the exchange.

He listened in to a call being put in to New York, and spoke to Miss Marion Hart, one of the operators on the Buenos Ayres switchboard.

Sir Kingsley Wood, the Postmaster-General, asked Miss Hart to show the Prince how well she could speak Spanish. She then said to the Prince in that language: "Good afternoon. How are you?" The Prince replied in Spanish: "Thank you, Senorita, I am very well."

NO COMPLAINT.

When Miss Verbruddge was presented to him the Prince said: "You are one of those much abused people, the supervisors, I believe."

Miss Verbruddge admitted that she was, and the Prince said: "Well, I don't think you are so bad. I very rarely have to complain to you. I don't believe in complaining when you get almost a hundred per cent efficiency."

Sir Kingsley Wood, speaking at the opening ceremony, said:

Faraday Building might well be described as the switchboard of the world.

AHMEDABAD MILL RE-OPENS

Trade Unionists Discharged By Employers

AHMEDABAD, June 1.

The Laxmi Cotton Mill, which was closed for the last one month owing to trade depression, attempted to work to-day with new men. The old employees collected near the Mill premises early in the morning and offered to work, but they were not taken back.

A Police party under the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Khan Bahadur Nadirsha, and other Police Officers, arrived on the scene to prevent any untoward incident.

UNION NOT RECOGNISED.

The Mill authorities state that they do not want to employ the old hands as they are members of the Labour Union. The Labour Union contemplates calling a strike in other two Mills as a retaliatory measure.

The City Mill, whose Managing Agent is Sheth Chmanlal Parikh, President, Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association, has cancelled the notice it had put up to close from to-day.—A P.

DIE HARDS AT ALTRINGHAM

Campaign Against Sir Edward Grigg

LONDON, June 1.

Following the arrival of Mr. Randolph Churchill at Altringham Sir Edward Griggs' supporters tried to patch up a truce with the dissatisfied cotton traders, as a result of which the latter presented a questionnare to Sir Edward Grigg demanding an answer 'yes' or 'no' to six questions concerning India, Japanese competition, and other matters affecting Lancashire's trade.

The statement declares that the answers were unsatisfactory and evasive.

On a renewed invitation to contest the seat, Mr. Randolph Churchill has returned to London promising to give his decision to-day.—Reuter.

WEATHER REPORT

Monsoon Strong In Konkan And Malabar Coast

POONA, June 1.

The monsoon continues to be strong along the West Coast of the Peninsula and in Burma and active in Bombay Deccan. Under the combined influence of land depression which has formed over the South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur and seasonal trough of low pressure over the Gangetic plain fairly widespread, thunderstorm rain has fallen from Bengal to East and North Punjab and in the central parts of the country and scattered duststorms have occurred in Northwest Frontier Province.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, East United Provinces, Konkan, Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur Bihar, Central Provinces Bombay Deccan and North Hyderabad; while a few falls have occurred in Orissa, West United Provinces, East and North Punjab and Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Amherst five inches; Kyaukpyu and Bhamo four; Tavoy, Bassein and Toungoo three; Rangoon two; Diamond Island, Gwa, Akyab one and a half; Mergui one; Cherrapunji three; Shillong and Jessore two; Cox's Bazar one and a half; Barisal and Hazaribagh one; Silchar, Burdwan, Mymensingh, Dinajpur, Ranchi and Darbhanga a half; Dhubri, Calcutta, Berhampore, Bogra, and Purnea a quarter; Mussoorie and Raipur one and a half; Allahabad three quarters; Gorakhpur, Benares and Pendra a half; Bahraich, Roorkee, Jubbulpore and Seoni a quarter; Ambala three quarters; Simla, and Dharampur a half; Mangalore three; Ratnagiri, Marmagao two; Karwar and Calicut one and a half; Parbhani and Mercara one; Bombay, Poona, Miraj, Cochin and Trivandrum a half; Belgaum and Bellary a quarter.

Forecast: Monsoon will continue strong along West Coast of the Peninsula and in Burma and active in Bombay Deccan. Rainfall will increase in Northwest India and scattered thundershowers will recur in United Provinces, Punjab, Northwest Frontier Province ann central parts of the country.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain will continue in Lower Burma and extend in East and North Bengal and Assam during next 36 hours.—A. P.

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1933

SWEEPSTAKE PROMOTERS IN TROUBLE

Police Allegations : Magistrate Issues Summons For Production Of Counter-Foils

A complaint of publishing the proposals of a lottery was lodged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay on Thursday against Mr. W. f. Griffiths, Chairman of the Western India Automobile Association Magazine Sub-Committee, Mr. N. J. Hamilton, Business Manager of "The Times of India," Mr. A. H. C. Sykes, Secretary of the Western India Automobile Association and Mr. F. Borton, Manager of the Caxton Printing Press.

SUMMONS ISSUED.

The Magistrate directed the issue of summons in the matter.

Inspector Achrekar of the Bombay C.I.D. who presented the complaint stated that consequent to a decision by the Western India Automobile Association to organise a sweepstake on the Derby, the proposals of the sweepstake were published in the April issue of the W. I. A. A. magazine printed in the "Times of India" Press of which the second respondent was the business Manager. The ticket books and counterfoils were printed in the Caxton Printing Press by the fourth respondent and the same proposals were also reproduced on the covers of the ticket books.

Inspector Achrekar applied for the issue of immediate summons against the third respondent to produce the ticket books and counterfoils in Court.

Mr. I. S. Haji, who appeared for the third respondent, submitted that as the respondents were only charged with publishing the proposals of a lottery and not conducting it, it was not necessary to produce the tickets and counterfoils as asked for by Mr. Achrekar.

The Police officer contended it was necessary to do so to show the sale proceeds of the tickets. In the event of the Court holding the accused guilty the police, he said, should be able to confiscate the books and the money.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

The Magistrate directed the ticket books to be produced in Court, and the money to be deposited in a Bank and produced whenever necessary.

CLIMBERS RETREAT

Early Advent Of Monsoon May Handicap Everest Expeditionists

DARJEELING, May 31.

The early advent of the monsoon this year, which is expected to break at any time this week, would not be favourable to the Everest climbers, whose prospects otherwise were very hopeful. Camp No. 5 was established last week, but climbers had to abandon the attempt owing to sudden hailstorm and snowfall, and had to return to Camp No. 4.

It will be recalled in this connection that due to early break of the monsoon the 1922 expedition had to leave provisions behind, which have been recovered by the present expedition last week. The only chance for an attempt is during this week, failing which the expeditionists will have to defer their attempt till the end of the rainy season, and make a new attempt in October.—A.P.

Only a selected few were allowed by Srimati Sarojini Naidu to go inside to be present at the time of Mahatmaji's breaking the Fast.

MAHATMA GANDHI PUTS ON WEIGHT

Doctors Consider That Recovery Will Be A Slow Process

POONA, June 1.

Mahatma Gandhi has put on 4 lbs. weight since he has broken his fast, his weight this morning being 84½ lbs. In the opinion of the doctors however, satisfactory improvement could not be taken as a correct indication of his progress, which continues to be slow. The weight they think is bound to increase at this rate for a few days.

Gandhiji had a comfortable night, and his system is adjusting itself to the changed conditions.

With the breaking of the fast, the additional items of his daily programme has been stopped, and he has gone back to his usual ashram routine so far as devotional items are concerned.—A. P

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY

Without Transfer Of Law And Order Disaster Is Sure To Follow

SIR N. N. SIRCAR'S VIEWS

White Paper Shortcomings Explained To English Audience

LONDON. (By Mail).

Addressing a meeting in London on May 12, Sir Nripendra Natt Sircar said:—

It is difficult for an Indian to follow the political cross-currents of thoughts in this country. While it is being conceded that the grant of provincial autonomy without the transfer of law and order, will be a contradiction in terms, yet, at the same time, many of the recent speeches indicate the growing fear that, if Law and Order are transferred in Bengal, the consequences will be disastrous.

WRONG NOTION

I want to point out to the audience that it is wholly wrong to assert that the White Paper contemplate a complete transfer of law and order in the provinces. It is proposed to include in instructions to Governors a direction that "he should bear in mind the close connection between his special responsibility for peace and tranquility and the internal administration and discipline of the police."

If "the administration and discipline of the police" is to be the special responsibility of the Governor, it is idle to suggest that the Minister will be responsible for the police. He will be a glorified secretary in the Department of law and order. You will notice that the special responsibility is couched in very general language, viz., 'the prevention of a grave menace to peace and tranquility."

RESPONSIBILITY STRANGLED

Supposing a liberal-minded Hindu were to introduce a bill for raising the marriageable age of Hindu girls, and thereupon the extreme orthodox section organised demonstrations and activities which might lead to rioting in some parts of the country, is it intended that the safeguard will authorise the Governor to forbid the introduction of the bill, or to take upon himself the Police Department for the prevention of disturbances?

This hypothetical case brings out the very wide scope of the safeguard which strangles the responsibility of the Minister.

If the special responsibility had been confined to the prevention of crimes of violence on a large and organised scale, one could have understood it as a safeguard, whether one agreed with it or not, but the White Paper proposals, let me repeat while expressing the idea of the transfer of law and order, has not translated the idea into action.

A WARNING

If Parliament in its wisdom is opposed to the transfer of law and order; to be logical, it should not talk of the grant of provincial autonomy. It may no doubt refuse to make any advance and go back to the days of Lieutenant-Governors. Let it establish the reign of "benevolent" despots governing India on autocratic lines, and it will not be long before it will discover that the resulting bitterness and strife will be ten times more mischievous than any possible consequences of the transfer of law and order.

Mr. Baldwin recently in his speech recognised that, while the White Paper proposals constitute a risky experiment, lack of courage for taking this risk involves certain disaster and greater risks.

I venture to paraphrase the idea and to state that, while the transfer of law and order may involve some risk, the grant of provincial autonomy with law and order undertransferred will mean certain disaster.—Reuter.

COLUMBIA-PERU SETTLEMENT

League Commission To Administer Disputed Territory

RUGBY, June 1.

The Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon in the House of Commons said that he was glad to announce that the agreement on the settlement of the dispute between Peru and Columbia was signed on the 25th at Geneva. The agreement, based on the formula adopted by the League Advisory Committee, provided for the immediate cessation of hostilities and the despatch to Leticia within thirty days of the Commission nominated by the Council.

The Commission would in the name of Columbia take over the administration of the territory evacuated by the Peruvian forces and carry out its task for the maximum of one year pending the negotiations for the final settlement.—B. O. W.

The Foreign Office announces that Col. A. J. Eleish has been appointed Commander of the Tientsin Area in China.—B. O. W.

HUNGER STRIKE IN COIMBATORE JAIL

Ooty Bank Raid Accused Protest Against Bad Quality Of Food

OOTACAMAND, May 31.

Three of those arrested in connection with the Travancore National Bank raid are hunger-striking in Coimbtore Jail as a protest against the bad quality of food!

Excepting Nityanand Ratsyana who is stated to be unfit for travelling, all the accused who were transferred to Coimbtore Jail were brought here this morning under a strong police escort and were further remanded by The Taluk Magistrate for a fortnight.

They were taken back to Cimbatore this evening.—A. P.

RETRENCHMENT OF KHARAGPUR MEN

Labour Union's Demand For Appointment Of Tribunal

NAGPUR, May 31.

Mr. V V. Giri in an interview with the Associated Press stated that he was awaiting a reply from the Government of India in connection with the demand for the appointment of a conciliation tribunal under the Trades Dispute Act with a view to deciding the dispute about the retrenchment of 363 men from the Kharagpur workshop, which takes effect from tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the Central Council, B. N. Railway Union, meets at Kharagpur on June 3 to discuss the line of action that the Union should follow in case the retrenchment is given effect ignoring the Union's advice.—A. P

CHEAPER P. O. CERTIFICATES

SIMLA, May 31.

The Government of India notify a fresh reduction in the rates of Post Office Certificates in view of further fall in money rates.

Thus with effect from 18th June Rs. 8-4/- would become Rs. 10/- in five years.

It is also notified that holders of certificates with complete five years period on or after 1st June and before the date from which the new rates may again be revised, should be allowed at their option to hold them for a further period of five years after maturing.

Thus Rs. 10/- at the end of another five years would become Rs. 12/4/-.—A. P.

NAZIS MAKE CLEAN SWEEP OF NATIONALISTS

Leaders Protest To Hitler And Hindenburg At Exclusion From Government In Mecklenburg

BERLIN, May 31.

The breach between the Nazis and the Nationalists, the two wings of the German Government, has been widened by the formation of a purely Nazi Government in Mecklenburg. This follows the dissolution by the Hamburg Police President of the Young German Nationalist League under a decree for safeguarding the nation and state, while the Minister of Interior in Thuringia has banned a meeting of Nationalist students.

The Nationalist leaders at Mecklenburg have protested to Herr Hitler, President Hindenburg and Herr Hugenberg against their exclusion from the Government.

Four leaders of the nationalist organisation, Steel Helmets, have been arrested at Schoningen, Brunswick, for canvassing new members in violation of the agreement with Hider's Brown Shirts.—Reuter.

GERMAN STATE LOAN ADVISED

Foreign Bankers Submit Scheme To Meet Creditors

BERLIN, May 31.

A German State Loan on a gold mark basis, bearing 4 per cent interest to be handed to foreign creditors, for such Reichsmark assets that cannot be transferred, is the latest scheme submitted on behalf of creditors at the conference of foreign bankers.

Government bonds are only negotiable outside Germany. Creditors will thus be enabled to realise German credits, while the German Government will receive a corresponding amounts from German debtors.—Reuter.

RELIEF OF GERMAN UNEMPLOYMENT

Bill To Finance Schemes Passed By Cabinet

BERLIN, June 1.

The Bill authorising the Finance Minister to issue bonds up to 1,000,000,000 marks to finance the Government scheme for creating work has been passed by the Cabinet.

The Bill was sponsored by Herr Schacht who will deal with the financial part of the plan, which includes repairs to public and private buildings, and the erection of suburban garden cities agricultural settlements and new roads all over the country.

The Bill also provides means of transferring women from business employment to households, and encourages marriages by giving couples financial support.

It also encourages industry and the increase of production, in order to frustrate dumping by countries with depreciated currencies.—Reuter.

PANDHARPUR ASHADHI FAIR

Magistrate Bans Entry Of Mangoes

The District Magistrate, Sholapur has issued, the following notification under the Bombay District Police Act, 1890:—

During the ensuing Ashadhi Fair, a large number of pilgrims will be coming to Pandharpur from all parts of India and in order to minimise the danger of an outbreak of cholera, it is necessary to prevent the import into and sale of mangoes in Pandharpur municipal limits.

The District Magistrate, Sholapur therefore, hereby directs that import into and sale of mangoes in, Pandharpur municipal limits is prohibited from 28th June to 12th July 1933 both days inclusive.

CUTS OPPOSED

AHMEDABAD, June 1.

The Ahmedabad Fine Spinning and Weaving Mill has reduced the wages of its operatives who, as a protest, have refused to accept the new wages. They have joined the New Mill Majdur Union, which has written to the mill authorities requesting them not to reduce wages.—A. P.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, replying to a question regarding the press reports that the German Government were proposing the grant of a subsidy of 20 million marks to the German Shipping said that the question of the shipping subsidies was included in the trade agenda for the World Economic Conference.—B. O. W.

PALESTINE DELEGATION

Proposes To Tour India To Raise Funds For Muslim University

KARACHI, June 1

Interviewed by the Associated Press, members of the Palestine Delegation who are leaving for Delhi on Saturday said that they were carrying out the decision of the Islamic Congress to start a Muslim University, as the Muslims were lacking behind in scientific knowledge.

The proposed University will have four colleges, engineering, medicine, agriculture and theology. The building and equipment are estimated to cost 190,000 sterling, excluding running expenses.

They had hitherto visited Baghdad where a Central Committee had been formed to collect funds. In Iraq the Committee includes the Prime Minister as Chairman and Governor of Bagdad as member.

The delegation proposes to tour India with a view to collect funds.—A. P.

PAYNTER SCORES 176 RUNS

Hobbs Out For Duck

LONDON, May 31.

Hobbs, Wensley and Tate were all out for a duck to-day.

Paynter played a delightful innings, scoring mainly through risking hard-driving.

In a stay lasting for 3-3|4 hour he hit two 6's, and no less than 26 boundaries, and his total of 176 is the highest score of his career.

Hearne's innings which last for 5 hours was marked by great restraint, and included a dozen boundary hits.

Chalk made no mistake, and his scoring strokes were one 6 and fifteen 4's.

Townsend's innings was unmarred by a single chance, and he reached the boundary on 11 occasions, adding 178 in five minutes under 2 hours for the third wicket.

The Nawab of Pataudi was out for 5 against the West Indies.—Reuter's Special.

MODEL MILLS CLOSED IN NAGPUR

3,000 Hands Out Of Work

NAGPUR, June 1

In accordance with a notice issued on April 21, the Managing Agents closed the Model Mills to-day due to the present economic depression, thus rendering 3,000 mill hands idle.

The workers held a demonstration in the city. The police are guarding the Mill area.—A. P.

ARMED DACOITS ROB CONSTABLES

PESHAWAR, May 31.

Two foot constables belonging to Nowshera Kalan Police station were robbed of their clothes by five armed dacoits while going last evening to a neighbouring village to effect a service summons.—A. P.

DISSENSION IN CABINET

Sir John Simon Opposed To Air Bombing For Police Purposes

RESIGNATION DENIED

Trip To Geneva Postponed In View Of Commons Debate On Friday

LONDON, June 1.

In connection with the rumours that Sir John Simon is about to resign for reasons of health, and disagreement with the majority in the Cabinet as regards air-bombing for police purposes, to which he is opposed.

Reuter learns that Sir John has no intention of resigning on the airbombing, question but will not go to Geneva this week anyhow, and may rest after Friday's debate in the House of Commons on foreign affairs.—Reuter.

SHARP SETBACK IN KAFFIRS

Reaction On London Exchange

LONDON, May 31.

On the London Stock Exchange with the South African budget statement less favourably interpreted, Kaffirs suffered a sharp setback. Otherwise the sentiment was good with some further good features, notably Internationals and Base Metals. Metals continued to be outstanding in the commodity market with heavy speculative buying, especially of tin, which jumped about £7. Other commodities were generally steady.

Wall street opened firm and later fluctuated with brisk trading.—Reuter.

SOLUTION OF OIL PROBLEM

Increase Consumption, Says Royal Dutch Company

LONDON, May 31.

A satisfactory solution of the oil problem can only be achieved by an increase in consumption, and not by restricting production, declares the report of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company for 1932, showing a net profit of 28,303,000 florins, and a dividend of 6 per cent. on ordinary shares.—Reuter.

WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Three U. S. Delegates Leave For London

NEW YORK, May 31.

The Secretary of State Mr. Hull, Senator Pittman and Mr. Reynolds, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives, sailed to-day on board the steamer Roosevelt to attend the Economic Conference in London.

The three other United States delegates Mr. James Cox, Mr. Ralph Morrison and Senator Couzens will follow later.—Reuter

Edited by V. V. KUMTEKER (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, and Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.